SATURDAY NIGHT

JUNE 20, 1950

—Frank Roscoe

MAGIC TORCH: *Western gas gets to market.* *See Page 8.*

KINSEY AGAIN: LEERS —OR CHEERS?

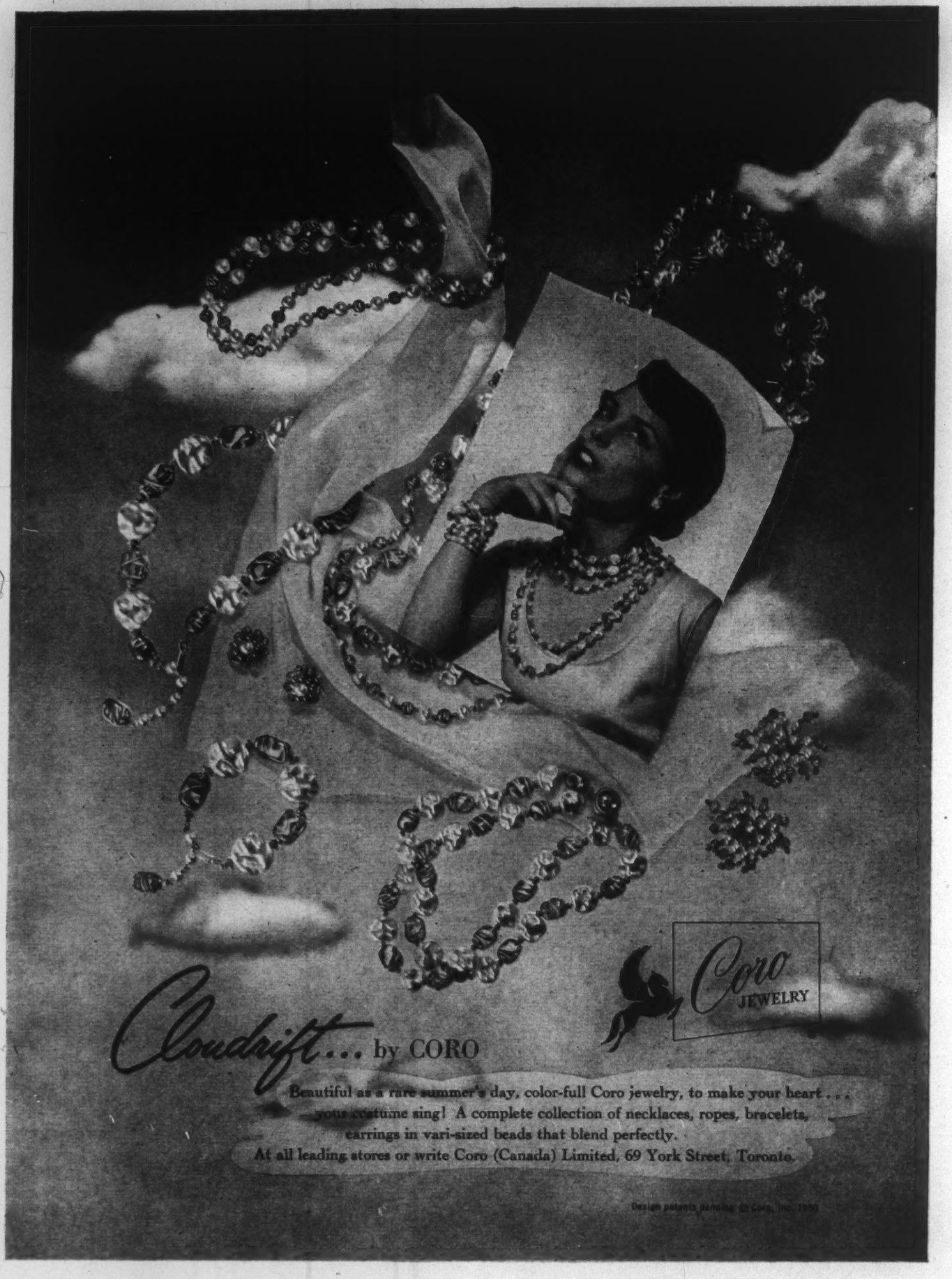
See Page Ten

10¢

Pipe Vancouver the Gas—But How? • Michael Barkway

Who's YOUR Dinner Date? • Margaret Ness

Faulty Assessment: Taxation Griefs • N. B. Baird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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Because of the row over the future gas pipeline from Alberta to BC, the prairie's gas boom has nudged oil off the front pages. But, gas or oil, the **Pipeline Welder** will be on the job. The gasline dispute hinges on whether it will be all Canadian or run through the U.S. and up to Vancouver. For Michael Barkway's story of the issue, see Page 8.—*Photo by Frank Reeson for Imperial Oil.*

Highlights: Dr. Kinsey's second report will soon be out. Detractors claim sex statistics bring man down to animal level. But do they justify banning the book? See Page 10. . . . South Africa is out of step with the Western world's accent on greater freedom for colored peoples. Why? See Page 11. . . . Are your taxes too high? Read about faulty assessments on Page 41.

Next Week: Scarboro Golf Club pro Bob Gray tells about this year's Canadian Open . . . Tanya Matthews, Russia-born British journalist, interviews some of the hundreds fleeing weekly from Russia . . . SN's Raymond Hoadley points up our future as main supplier of metals to the U.S. . . . SN's Food Editor Marjorie Flint presents summertime menus.

Staff Scout: After reading Assistant Editor Margaret Ness's "Who's YOUR Dinner Date?" (P. 34), you'll appreciate her memo on how she got the story: "Preliminary work on whom to ask; to cover provinces, various groups; not forgetting business people and housewives. Some juggling not to have too many in one category. Wrote 40 letters; heard from 35. Phoned or talked to 14 people; 10 gave me choices. One day to assemble and write first draft, selecting tid-bits, etc. Rewrite to tighten up and polish. Most queried willing to play ball. Answers back in few days. 'Buck' Witney of CFAR, Flin Flon, sent night letter. Public relations men Jack Marsters (Mount Royal) and Jack Berry (CPR) on the job. We got addresses from Mabel Cotton, CBC publicity."

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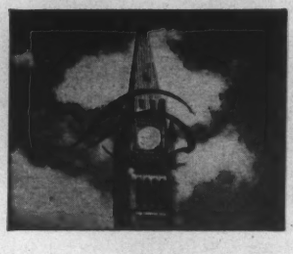

OTTAWA VIEW

THREE BY-ELECTIONS

THREE by-elections are slated for Monday, June 19, but about all one hears about them on Parliament Hill is what one reads in the press. The candidates have been left pretty well to fight their own battles. The contests have had only briefest mention in Commons debates.

The by-elections are in **Montreal-Cartier** (vacant through the death of the former Liberal member, Maurice Hartt); one of the dual **Halifax** ridings (vacancy created by appointment of Gordon B. Isnor, Liberal, to the Senate); **Annapolis-Kings,** NS (election last year of Angus Elderkin, Liberal, voided by the courts because of irregularities).

Liberals 2: PC's 1

Montreal-Cartier and Halifax likely will stay Liberal, but the Progressive-Conservatives count on Annapolis-Kings. The Annapolis Valley contest, in the opinion of Liberals, is something of a toss-up. It is a straight fight between Elderkin and George Nowlan, the former PC member he defeated in the June, 1949, general election. Nowlan, President of the National PC Association, is a strong candidate in a pro-Liberal riding. If he tips the vote, it will help PC morale in Canada.

SECURITY

INTEREST in the "screening" of the civil service employees and servicemen has been revived with the revelation that a young man was dismissed from the RCAF for Communist activity 10 years ago.

Several instances of "separations" from the public service for security reasons have been mentioned in the Commons this session. There have been many more, but the individuals concerned are more anxious than anyone else that the reason for their quitting be kept secret.

Under present international conditions most people agree that extreme precautions must be taken, and yet in most cases it is impossible to prove anything. Some servicemen and civil servants have to be let go because their associations with organizations or individuals make them poor security risks.

Still many an MP is worried about the situation; he realizes there is the danger that innocent people may suffer. He agrees the Government has to be wary, but he believes there should be machinery for appeal.

A Check

It has been suggested that before a suspect is "invited" to hand in his resignation, the minister or deputy-minister should discuss the case confidentially with the MP from the employee's riding. Such discussions have taken place after employees have been let out, but it is too late then to correct a mistake. The employee in question is already under a cloud; it doesn't take long for word to get around his department.

SPORT NOTE

ONE evening last week the cabinet ministers and MP's of all parties laid aside their work on defence estimates, engaged members of the Press Gallery in a softball game. It was held on the lawn in front of the Centre Block. Sparked by such stars as **Lionel Conacher,** the "big train" from Toronto-Trinity, and **"Bucko" McDonald** of Muskoka-Parry Sound, the lawmakers trounced the newsmen, 15-7.

Promoter **Dan McIvor,** parson-member for Fort William, had the hat passed, collected $265 for the Manitoba Flood Relief Flood.

Two days later **Grattan O'Leary** had an editorial in *The Ottawa Journal*: "Sissies on the Hill." Their fingers still swollen and muscles sore, MP's and newspapermen read: "That Parliament and all about it has declined, physically as well as intellectually, an event on the 'Hill' on Thursday night showed all too plainly . . . Softball! How the members of the House and Gallery would have scorned that in the hardier days after the turn of the century, days when they played real baseball!"

But veteran Press Gallery members recalled that former Press Gallery member O'Leary limped for a week after half an inning of "real baseball" with MP's of earlier years.

TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE

LAST week **Defence Minister Claxton** was placed in an awkward position by a colleague. **External Affairs Minister Pearson** said either too much or too little about joint defence talks at the recent London conference of North Atlantic pact nations.

Early in the week Pearson had told of a new principle in North Atlantic defence: balanced and fighting forces "in being" to repel an invasion, rather than "wait and see" and liberation after conquest.

Surely, the official opposition insisted, this meant a reorganization of Canadian forces. Quite naturally, when Claxton appeared before the House later in the week with his estimates ($425,000,000 for 1950-1951), they wanted some explanation.

The Pearson statement posed a lot of questions about the future of Canada's defence organization. Claxton, facing a barrage of questions, maintained the London decisions have no immediate effect on Canadian defence plans; the new principle has not yet been translated into paper plans. The Defence Minister said that should have been made abundantly clear in the first instance.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Sharing Freight Rate Load

THE latest freight rate increase, which goes into effect this week, is certain to arouse loud protests from various parts of Canada. Especially loud will be those from the primary producers operating in those geographic areas where the cost of transportation is a limiting factor in profitable enterprise.

Seven provinces petitioned for a delay in the latest award of 3.4 per cent — until such time as the Cabinet could hear their formal appeal against this and earlier boosts. Prime Minister St. Laurent's refusal was linked to his statement on what the Transport Board had reported: that the railways must have additional revenue. If it did not come from the buyers of transportation, it would have to come from the public purse.

It would be difficult to find a topic more obscured by complexities and yet more vital to the economic health of Canada than transportation rates. On the surface the issues look fairly simple. Indeed, it is possible to lay down a few clear-cut principles that embrace the whole picture. But, as anyone will be reminded who reads the recent debate in the House of Commons, the whole subject runs into political implications at once. It gets involved in charges of regional discrimination, in the incidence of the tariff, in the feeling of the periphery of Canada against the centre, and in Dominion-Provincial relations.

This last topic is a recent tie-up. But it arises sharply, because the railways are under national jurisdiction, and the highway operators, which have become important competitors, are under provincial jurisdiction. In addition, through motor licence fees and gasoline taxes, the highway operators have become one of the main providers of provincial revenue.

General Rise

At first glimpse the several recent increases in freight rates would appear to be merely the inevitable and expected consequence of a general postwar rise in prices. True, the total increase in freight rates in Canada is 45 per cent. But that does not seem unreasonable in the face of a cost of living index of 164, and wholesale price indices averaging perhaps 200. Railway wages and the fuels and materials purchased by railways have risen more than 45 per cent. No one denies that the net revenues of both great railways systems are declining and threaten to disappear entirely, lacking relief.

Indeed, in the Commons debate no one took issue with the assertion that the railways must have more revenue. Members concentrated on other aspects of the problem.

There were anomalies in the rates. There was discrimination against the Prairies, or the Maritimes. The percentage method of increasing rates added to earlier discrimination. The Board of Transport Commissioners was overworked and "incompetent." The rate increases were pricing the railways out of the market. If more money was needed for the railways, it must come in part out of a subsidy. Such were some contentions.

It is not easy to explain to the general public how our system of freight rates is built up. It is, as the Rowell-Sirois Report put it, a "bewildering conglomeration" and yet not haphazard. Even the much derided principle, "All the traffic will bear," is not detrimental to public interest so long as competition is adequate.

Complexities

No single principle would serve, in the making of rates. The effect of road and water competition has to be taken into account. To base rates on the *cost of the service* to the railway, which seems logical enough at first thought, would have absurd results. "The railway establishes a rate which will move the traffic."

If the figures quoted by the Minister of Transport are sound, Canada must have one of the most efficient systems of railways transport in the world, perhaps the most efficient. The average revenue per ton mile in Canada is less than a cent, as against 2.47 cents in Australia and 2.34 cents in Great Britain. Since the export movement of grain from the Prairies is protected by the Crowsnest Pass agreement, not affected by recent increases, it must still be carried for about what it was in 1938, namely, one-half cent per ton mile.

It is right and proper that regional representatives should unceasingly expose and protest against unfair discrimination and hardship, but a completely dispassionate reading of the long history of transportation policies in Canada can lead, I think, to only one conclusion. Without seeking to offset geographical and economic disadvantages of certain regions entirely—a quite unwise and unrealistic policy—much has been done to keep the burden of long hauls and unproductive territories from falling on any one group or region.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Lt.-Gen. Maurice Pope is now Ambassador to Belgium. He has been head of Canada's military mission in Berlin for several years.

T. W. L. (Terry) MacDermot, 53, head of the European Division of the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, has been named High Commissioner to South Africa.

R. H. Perry, 47, Educational Program Director at Hart House, University of Toronto, will be the new headmaster of Ashbury College, Ottawa.

Dr. John Douglas MacLachlan, 44, head of Ontario Agricultural College Botany Department and a specialist in plant pathology, will take over Presidency of OAC on Sept. 1. He succeeds **Dr. William R. Reek,** who is retiring.

Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan, University of BC Professor of Zoology and noted researcher on this continent's wild life, is the first Canadian to become President of the American Wildlife Association.

DEATHS

Lt.-Col. Henry Charles Tutte, 69, former Salvation Army Public Relations Secretary; in Toronto. He retired in 1946 after nearly 40 years as an SA officer.

The **Most Rev. John T. Kidd,** 81, fifth Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of London, Ont., and former Bishop of Calgary; beside his private altar. When he came to London in the depression he issued the first bonds ever offered by a Catholic diocese in Canada. The Pope had recently made him an Assistant to the Pontifical Throne and Roman Count.

Richard Samuel Colter, KC, 72, former Chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board and Liberal MPP for Haldimand-Norfolk; at his home in Cayuga, Ont.

W. D. Tolton, 49, Director of Public Relations at the Ontario Agricultural College; in Guelph.

Walter Robinson Henderson, 53, well-known Canadian flyer with the RAF in World War I when he was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm; in Toronto.

Ewen J. (Toots) Cameron, 67, prominent Vancouver businessman and sportsman; of a heart attack during retriever trials at Haney, BC.

Louise May Crabbe Ball, 61, active IODE member, formerly of Summerside, PEI, and St. Catharines, Ont; in Toronto.

Peter Charles Ogilvie, 86, well-known Montreal sportsman at the turn of the century; in Montreal after an illness of nearly five years.

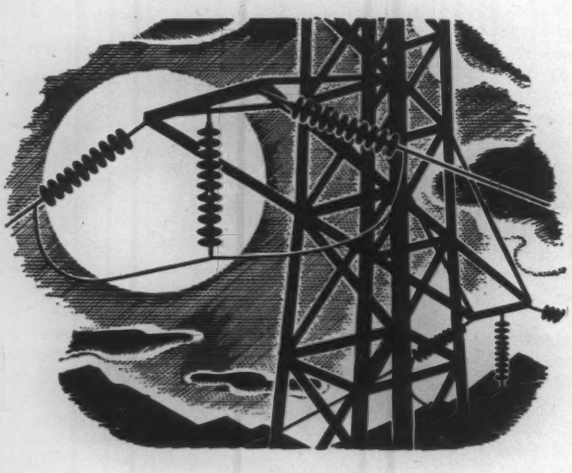
Margaret Cross Copeman, one-time noted violinist; in Toronto.

BY AND LARGE

■ Marcel Poisson of Rock Forest, Que., was all set to jet-propel skiing. He wrote to Avro Canada Ltd., suggesting they make an engine with a "belly tank" to be worn like a pack-sack. He thought such a device could also be used for moving troops in snow-covered areas. And it would be a boon to missionaries roving up north, said Poisson, because they would be able to out-race dog teams. Behind Avro designers' comment "not practical at present" was the fact that the wearer would have more than the seat of his pants burnt to a crisp besides having his back broken with the weight of the engine, fuel tanks and attachments.

■ Toronto's Maclennan Avenue Bridge is now open for pedestrians used to long walks. Anyone who thinks a bridge is the shortest route between two points will get a shock. This $45,000 engineer's nightmare travels north, east and west before getting to the other side of the 25-yard railway tracks. It was opened last week by 11-year-old Bob Coryell, acting as "Mayor Rampas" on behalf of the Board of Control. Bobby said he was launching it because no one at the City Hall wanted to do so. Pedestrians kept waiting while the opening ceremony was performed said they didn't mind a bit. "With this bridge you need a rest."

■ In London, Ont., a newlywed placed three orange crates filled with silverware, china and other wedding gifts outside an apartment he was about to occupy. When he returned after work he found them gone. Zealous garbage collectors had done their job and the groom found that the things were buried so deep that even if recovered they would be badly damaged. He let the matter drop.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 37 June 20, 1950

Means Test Problems

IF OUR rulers at Ottawa are hesitant about committing themselves immediately to the total abolition of the means test, they could take a tentative step by enacting that the total permissible income of old-age pensioners should fluctuate with the cost of living. The present limits, of $600 single and $1,080 married, were established with very definite reference to the cost of living as it stood at the time, and the chief grievance is that they are hopelessly out of relationship with the cost of living as it stands today, being worth little more than two-thirds of their original value in terms of commodities and services.

There are certain difficulties about the outright abolition of the means test, not least among which is the preferred position of those industrial workers who have dug themselves in by establishing a contractual pension arrangement at the expense of the consumers of their products, and who with no means test would thus, without having performed any act of saving for themselves, be vastly better off than the workers in agriculture or in any less vigorously organized type of industry.

The advocates of test-less pensions have obviously no intention of allowing any of the tax burden of such pensions to fall on the class which will derive most of the benefit from them; and indeed all experience has shown that that class is practically untaxable by any direct levy. It is a very moot question how much of a burden, additional to their present load, the other types of income can stand without being led to reduce the services which now produce their various incomes. The favorite suggested device of a 25 per cent increase in all income taxes can hardly be applied to persons who are already paying 70 per cent or 80 per cent on a large part of their income. The addition in their case would raise the tax to something between 87½ and 100 per cent, and even the lesser of these rates is quite sufficient to make the taxpayer willing to get along with a much smaller gross income. He will put his whole capital into government bonds at 3 per cent or less rather than adventuring it in doubtful enterprises from whose returns the government will take all the cream if they succeed.

The opposition to a price-level adjustment of pensions will proceed from those unimaginative officials who regard the pension as something for which they must be able to make an accurate provision far in advance, as if they had a rigidly limited fund out of which to pay it. This is the traditional concept of pensions, which have always in the past had to be paid out of a limited fund and on an actuarial basis. It has no bearing whatever on the present old age pension, which is an important part of a general scheme for redistributing the national income in the interests of the needy—and probably the most defensible part that such a scheme can have.

History Is Overlooked

ON MAY 29, the RCMP supply ship *St. Roch* docked at Halifax after completing a history-making voyage—the first circumnavigation of the North American continent. The event was noted briefly in the newspapers and then, apparently, forgotten. The *St. Roch* sailed originally from Vancouver in 1940 and took two years, of which 11 months were spent frozen fast in the ice, to reach Halifax via the Arctic Ocean. It then made the return voyage by the same route in only four months, and, after a period of Arctic patrols, the 104-foot ship made the 41-day trip to Halifax via the Panama Canal. Only one crew-member, Sergeant F. S. Farrar of Ottawa, made the complete round-trip with the *St. Roch*.

Although the rest of the crew, all Nova Scotians, are quoted as describing the voyage as "routine," there is no reason why the Dominion Government should (apparently) have taken the same view. Here is a story made to order for those departments of the Government which are concerned with publicizing Canadian achievements both at home and abroad, as well as for such agencies as the International Service of the CBC; and such a story would help to counteract a persistent impression among foreigners that Canadians are a colorless and undramatic people. Although the latter half of the *St. Roch's* voyage was made in order that it might be based on Halifax, this is surely no reason for ignoring the feat of seamanship involved in, and the record established by, the complete voyage. It seems to us a sad case of negligence or lack of imagination that this unique event should not have received the wide publicity which it deserves.

Hospitals and Negroes

THE St. Joseph's Hospital of Guelph, Ont., has honored itself and the nursing profession by graduating a young Negro girl in its training school for nurses after she had been refused admission to a number of similar institutions in other parts of the province. The effective exclusion of Negroes from the nursing profession, in cases where they possess all the other requisite qualifications, is one of the most distressing examples of racial discrimination to be found in Canada, and if Canada possessed anything resembling a reasonable Bill of Rights it would be unlawful in the Dominion unless educational facilities of equal quality were provided for Negroes.

Hospitals are to a large extent dependent upon the voluntary support of individuals, and we suggest that those individuals who dislike the refusal of hospitals to admit Negroes to their training courses have it in their power to express their dislike in a very effective manner, now that there is a hospital in Ontario which has demonstrated that it will not practise this discrimination. (There are no doubt other hospitals which are prepared to undertake to follow a similar course, and we should be glad to give publicity to any which will make a declaration to that effect.)

Most of us make occasional donations of greater or smaller dimensions to hospitals of our choice; and an intimation that in the exercise of that choice we shall give preference to anti-segre-

"WHEN THE PIE WAS OPENED . . ."

gation institutions would probably have a good deal of influence on policy. Certainly the action of St. Joseph's Hospital in Guelph might well be approved by the practical method of sending in a cheque or making provision for it to rank as a beneficiary in your will.

Defence or Offence?

THAT Assistant Secretary of Defence in the United States who told the world that two or three years ago he advised President Truman to drop an atom bomb on Russia was clearly in the wrong department. He should be an Assistant Secretary of Offence. The idea that a democratic and supposedly civilized nation could do itself any good by dropping bombs on even the least populated areas of the territory of another nation, and even if the action were preceded by a declaration of war, is so preposterous that it could only have occurred to a man who has far too little sense of responsibility to be an Assistant Secretary of any department which such a nation would normally maintain in its government.

Utterances of this kind lend a semblance of validity to all the arguments of those who maintain that the Americans are an imperialist people, far more concerned about extending their power by force than about the maintenance of peace.

Fairs and Copyright

AN ONTARIO court has denied the claim of the owners of performing rights in certain popular musical compositions, to collect the scheduled price of certain performances of them from the fairs or exhibitions in which those performances were given. The copyright law expressly grants the free use of copyright works in performances to all fairs and exhibitions provided that there is no gain or profit resulting. The court held that since the fair was a non-profit-making institution there could not be any profit. The decision, which was not unexpected, should enable the owners of performing rights to go to Parliament with a greatly strengthened case for the repeal of the entire clause, which has always been a grave defect in a generally admirable copyright measure.

Performing rights are a very important species of property, which originate in the act of creating copyrightable material, and belong at their origin to the creator, by whom they can be transferred to anybody else. For convenience in collecting from the performers they are usually transferred to an agency which pays the creator (or subsequent owner) in proportion to the amount of use made of the composition.

There is no more reason why this property right should be taken from the owner or his agent by the state and conferred upon all fairs and exhibitions than there is for taking away the ownership of anything else and handing it over to the same organizations.

The Wrong Maple Leaf

THE *Peterborough Examiner* appears to think that it is entitled to misquote "The Maple Leaf For Ever" because it is misquoted in a volume entitled "A Canadian Song Book" published under the auspices of the National Council of Education. The *Examiner* has no such right, though the enormity of its offense may be slightly mitigated by the fact that it had a predecessor. The fact that somebody has cut off and stolen the first crust of a loaf of bread does not justify anybody in cutting off and stealing the second slice.

The insouciance with which editors, especially editors of musical settings, make their own changes in the language of the poets without a by-your-leave or an apology has always distressed us. Our admiration for the poetic value of "The Maple Leaf For Ever" is not deep, but we greatly prefer "In days of yore from Britain's shore Wolfe the dauntless hero came And planted firm Britannia's flag On Canada's fair domain" to the atrocity of "In days of yore the hero Wolfe Britain's glory did maintain."

We know the exact reason why the editor made the emendation, and we have nothing but contempt for it. It was simply the fact that he did not like the imperfect rhyme of "came" and "domain." An imperfect rhyme seems to us a much less serious defect than the frightful banality of the emended line; but even if the emendation had been an improvement we should still deny the right of the emender to make it.

Poor James Muir is dead, and apparently we alone are left to defend his right to compose his own poetry as he liked, and to have that poetry protected against the vandalism even of the National Council of Education. If we owned the copyright of "The Maple Leaf For Ever," which Heaven forfend, we should be tempted to sue both the National Council and the *Examiner*.

Perhaps the saddest thing about the whole business is that the *Examiner*, thanks to the intervention of the National Council of Education and its mis-educating editor, has never learned the original version, and actually calls upon us to produce "some other version" than the Song Book one "with a better claim to authenticity." There is the vice of the whole matter. A respectable and usually intelligent Canadian newspaper thinks that a version of a piece of poetry must be authentic because it is published by the National Council of Education. If this episode makes the *Examiner* more suspicious of educationists, and especially of educationists organized into councils and editing Song Books, it will not have been wholly wasted.

—Globe and Mail

SOLDIER *Diplomat is Lt.-Gen. Maurice Pope*

Pictures

AS I GAZE *at my pictures*
I seem to look through their frames
Into dear familiar scenes of Long Ago;
While the leaves sway in the wind,
The clouds change their shapes,
And people go about their brave inconsequential affairs,
Full of small conceits and sorrows.
I hear voices, snatches of song, laughter,
The scuffle of feet and the sharp barking of dogs.

There is a road beside a forest lake
Where the very dust is familiar to my eyes.
I smell the sun-steeped goldenrod and thistles,
I hear the hermit thrush upon the hillside
Tinkling his silver bells.
But I turn away—
The road lies so empty in the sun!

There is a sketch of Westcock Parsonage,
Drenched in lilac and the drowsy drone of bees.
Smoke drifts from the chimney,
And curtains stir in the wind,
And I wait to see a sweet face at the window,
Or a beloved figure passing through the gate . . .
Nanny must be baking pancakes in the kitchen.

They tell me there is nothing left now
But the old well—even the cellar is plowed over.
But can I not still see the smoke from Nanny's cooking
And the yellow curtains stir softly in the summer wind?

LLOYD ROBERTS

"Palmam Qui Meruit"

IN OUR issue of May 30 we printed a photograph of the lounge of Lady Oakes' residence in the Bahamas, in which the most conspicuous feature was a portrait group in oils of Lady Oakes and her children, obviously an important work of art. In the caption of this photograph we stated that this portrait was painted in London — that being the information which we had received from the source of the photograph itself. The portrait was actually painted by Kenneth K. Forbes, RCA, the well-known Toronto portrait artist.

We particularly regret this error, because it is one of a kind which is altogether too common in relation to the work of Canadian painters and indeed Canadian workers in any branch of art. It is the habit of journalists, and of the sources from whom journalists obtain their material, to assume concerning any important piece of work, no matter how obviously Canadian its subject, that it must have been done by somebody in New York or Paris or London or Hollywood or in short any one of the world's artistic capitals. A good deal of credit which ought to come to Canadians is thus diverted to recipients who do not deserve it.

Soldier Diplomat

DURING the war Lieutenant-General Maurice Pope gained a reputation as Canada's diplomat-general, in his post as representative of the Canadian War Cabinet in liaison with the Combined British and American Chiefs of Staff Committee in Washington. If the public has not heard much of him since then, in his role as Head of the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin, and more lately of the Canadian Mission to the Allied High Commission in Bonn, that is because Canada had no voice in the disputes and dangers which made the names of Generals Clay and Robertson so well known. The Government, on the other hand, has had every reason to appreciate the services which he was peculiarly fitted to render in this vital "listening-post" with his training as a former Director of Military Intelligence at Ottawa.

Now General Pope is to leave the field of military diplomacy, to take up his new appointment as Canadian Ambassador to Belgium, where he will succeed Mr. Victor Doré, as he himself

will be succeeded in Bonn by the Hon. T. C. Davis, lately Canadian representative to the Nationalist Government of China. General Pope's father, Sir Joseph Pope, was Canada's first Under-Secretary of External Affairs under Sir John A. Macdonald. One of his grandfathers, William Henry Pope, was a Father of Confederation from Prince Edward Island, while the other, Sir Henri Taschereau, was a Chief Justice of Quebec. General Pope married the Comtesse Simonne du Monceau de Bergendal.

This "changing of the guard" in the Canadian diplomatic service also carries Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot to South Africa as High Commissioner, where he succeeds Mr. E. D. McGreer. It brings home our Acting Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, John W. Holmes, who, after the stress of his years as our Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow is probably ready for the change.

No Expulsion for Eden

SOME of the estimates of the effects upon Mr. Eden's political career of his successful divorce action have, in our opinion, placed the resultant damage much too high. If Mr. Eden should marry again, most of the consequences predicted by the more pessimistic would doubtless ensue, but he has not done so, and is not likely to do so for some time. We do not think there is any disposition in the British electorate to pass censorious judgment upon a man who has merely given his wife the power to regularize a freedom which she obviously desires.

It is possible, though we do not feel sure of it, that Mr. Eden will not be received at Court even while he remains unmarried. This would not prevent his holding high office, and the chances are that if he were called to the leadership of his party and that party were victorious at the polls the Court would bow to public opinion. So far as the Church of England is concerned we think Mr. Eden is in perfectly good standing, though that is not a necessary qualification even for a Prime Minister.

Island Relations

THE government of Prince Edward Island has engaged itself a public relations officer, in the person of George Fraser, who used to be editor of the international service of the CBC. We want to be as helpful as we can to the public relations of PEI, and we have the highest regard for Mr. Fraser. His chief duty, we assume, will be to get as many tourists as possible to visit that lovely island, and we can think of no better way of assisting him than to remind Canadians in other provinces that PEI has repealed the preposterous legislation of two or three years ago by which it prohibited workers from joining any trade union with affiliations outside of its own area.

That legislation could well have been, and doubtless was, sufficient to prevent any loyal trade unionist, and a good many believers in civil liberty who are not trade unionists, from visiting the Province in which it was in force. It was the result of one of those crazy impulses to which legislators occasionally give way; but the crazy impulses of legislators often get more publicity than their subsequent return to sanity.

An Absentee

IT IS a matter for much regret that ill health has prevented Mr. George McCullagh from participating not only in the presenting of the national awards for the best work of 1949 in various fields of journalism (awards which he himself did much to establish), but also in the Canadian meetings of the Empire Press Union, whose delegates are now travelling through the country. Mr. McCullagh's unquestionable talents are nowhere better exhibited than on those occasions when he is acting as an unofficial exponent of Canada to the great and distinguished of other lands, and the Empire Press meeting would have been an ideal setting for his activities. He would indeed be the perfect official Ambassador of Canada if it were not for one limitation: instead of maintaining in the country to which he was accredited the policies laid down for him by External Affairs, he would inevitably maintain his own policies and instruct External Affairs to live up to them.

We wish Mr. McCullagh a speedy return to health. Both the politics and the journalism of Canada are less interesting when he is away.

Developing Drama

WE HAVE recently received a brochure from the London Little Theatre, setting forth the conditions for a play-writing competition which this group is sponsoring. To the author of the best full-length play submitted by next December 31 there is offered a prize of $1000, an amount which strikes us as unusually generous for a Canadian competition of this nature. In exchange for its award, the Little Theatre reserves the first production rights, and for the duration of such a production it will pay no royalties; after which all rights revert to the author. Plays submitted may be from two to four acts, and should have a playing-time of about two hours; they must be written in English; original work is preferred to dramatization or adaptation.

We are pleased to note this new development, for the specific aim of the contest is "to encourage the writing of plays in Canada." The drama is an art in which Canadians have been, until recently, singularly remiss; few of our authors have found the time, the inclination or the inspiration to express themselves in this form. Since, however, it is true of the history of older cultures than ours that the drama is normally a late-comer among the arts, we are not discouraged that this should be the case in Canada; and we feel that the increasing interest in the drama which is signalized by this competition is an important part of the general cultural expansion which has been taking place in Canada since the war. The London Little Theatre is to be commended for its venture, and we wish it every success.

Education for War

("Future War Private May Have to Have Varsity Degree"—News headline.)

IT APPEARS the future war (a thought
that's horrid, grim and sinister)
Will be under the direction of an Education
Minister;
If a minimum B.A. for private soldiers is
decreed,
It defeats imagination what degrees the brass
will need.

All our jam-packed institutions teaching
higher education
Will hold daily, 'stead of annually, rites of
graduation;
And they'll build authentic medieval scaffolds
on their lawns
For a periodic purge of all the absent-minded
dons.

We shall add, not march, in columns, while
the enemy's invasions
Will be checked by application of quadratical
equations;
Nations whose I.Q.'s are highest will be
universal champs,
And campaigns will be concocted in the
campuses, not camps.

What will devastate our enemies, confound
'em and repel 'em?
Unilateral concentration with our national
cerebellum.
With our private baccalaureates, commissioned Ph.D.'s,
We'll be ready for the next war: we will win
it by degrees.

J.E.P.

PASSING SHOW

AFTER all, Adam lost his Eden, while Eden only lost his Eve.

A Louisiana newspaper man has been called to the bar of the Legislature for calling the lawmakers "trained seals." By this time he probably thinks they are not well trained.

Some 86 per cent of Canadians have no favorite Canadian painter, or at least they could not think of his name when the pollster tackled them.

The Labor-Progressive Party does not admit believers in Marx. Its secretary told Parliament that anyone holding such ideas as the overthrow of government by violence "is expressly barred from membership."

It is objected against "O Canada" as a national anthem that it is impossible to stop at the end of the third line, as one can with "God Save the King." True; but you can get an excellent effect by running into the last line immediately after the first.

Arm your friends by all means; and also

make sure that they don't arm your enemies.

A Methodist bishop in the US was recently charged 70 cents for a long-distance call to Heaven. Person-to-person?

An English clergyman says he was embarrassed as a child by parts of the Old Testament. Apparently nobody told him that it is just as naughty to be embarrassed by anything in the Bible as it is not to be embarrassed by a lot of things outside of it.

They're going to make a movie of Toronto to attract tourists. It will not include the Toronto Sunday, which can only be done in still pictures.

The art for which women are best fitted is government, says Dorothy Thompson. Well it's the one they get most practice in at home.

The severity of the Malan Government towards natives in South Africa is greatly exaggerated. It gives them carte blanche to do in as many Indians as they feel like.

"Properly prepared you can survive atom bombing," advertises a "registered professional engineer" in a Toronto paper. Properly prepared for the next world you won't want to.

Lucy says being a Doukhobor is a good seasonal occupation — fires in winter and nude parades in summer.

Pipe Vancouver the Gas—But How?

Powerful Financial Interests Are Locked in a Hard Fight Over The Route of a Gas Pipeline to The West Coast

by Michael Barkway

THERE'S gold in them thar pipelines. There must be. The biggest investment houses in the United States as well as in Canada are falling over each other to get money into them. Alberta's gas boom is making the oil boom seem a staid and peaceable affair.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

Cost of any of the projected lines to pipe Alberta's gas to market runs near $100 million outside the province, with at least another $25 million inside the province. Nobody expects a high rate of return on the money: Government regulations will see to that. But the financiers figure on a safe and constant dividend. That's why the promoters are so busy—in Edmonton, Calgary, Ottawa — propagandizing, dickering, arguing, lobbying.

Powerful financial interests are joined in a hard fight.

In one corner: Frank McMahon of Calgary. He's backed by his numerous oil interests (headed by Pacific Petroleums), by the New York finance firm of Eastman Dillon and Company, by the First National Bank of Boston, by Canadian investment houses like Wood Gundy Ltd. and Nesbitt Thomson. His company is called Westcoast Transmission Ltd.

In the other corner: Abner Faison Dixon of New York and Houston, Texas. Dixon is a partner in the firm of Brokaw, Dixon and McKee, "engineers and geologists." The firm was "associated," as it modestly says, with the building of gas lines all over the U.S. Dixon is President of (among other companies) the Northwest Natural Gas Co., registered in the state of Delaware. It applied last year to the Federal Power Commission of the U.S. to build a line to bring gas from the Canadian border to Seattle. Dixon's Canadian company is called the Alberta Natural Gas Co. It also has colossi of the New York financial world behind it, headed by Morgan Stanley and Co., part of the J. P. Morgan empire. Courtelyou L. Simonson, a partner in Morgan Stanley, is a Director of the Alberta Natural Gas Co. Canadian finance firms interested include A. E. Ames and Co., James Richardson and Sons, and the Royal Trust Co. of Montreal. Prominent names like H. R. McMillan and Austin Taylor of Vancouver appear on the list of directors.

A third group, all Canadian, have incorporated a company called Prairie Transmission Lines, but their plans have not gone as far, either for finance or for engineering. They say they'd like "to get into the race," but they haven't done any of the running yet.

If this were merely a tussle between big money groups we might leave it there. But it's much more than that. It poses the question that has faced Canada throughout her history: shall we let the forces of geography work out our destiny, or shall we bend them to our own national designs?

How Much Gas?

Nobody knows how much gas there is in Alberta. George Hume and Alexander Ignatieff of the Dominion Government said there were 4.2 trillion cubic feet established at the end of 1948. By now it's more like 7 trillion. They'll publish a new figure soon. But whatever it is, it's no more than a calculation of the gas in existing wells. And that's little clue to the gas not yet found.

The gas is all over Alberta. The three biggest fields are:

Viking-Kinsella (83 miles east of Edmonton).

Jumping Pound (in the Turner Valley general area, 20 miles west of Calgary).

Pincher Creek (south of Calgary).

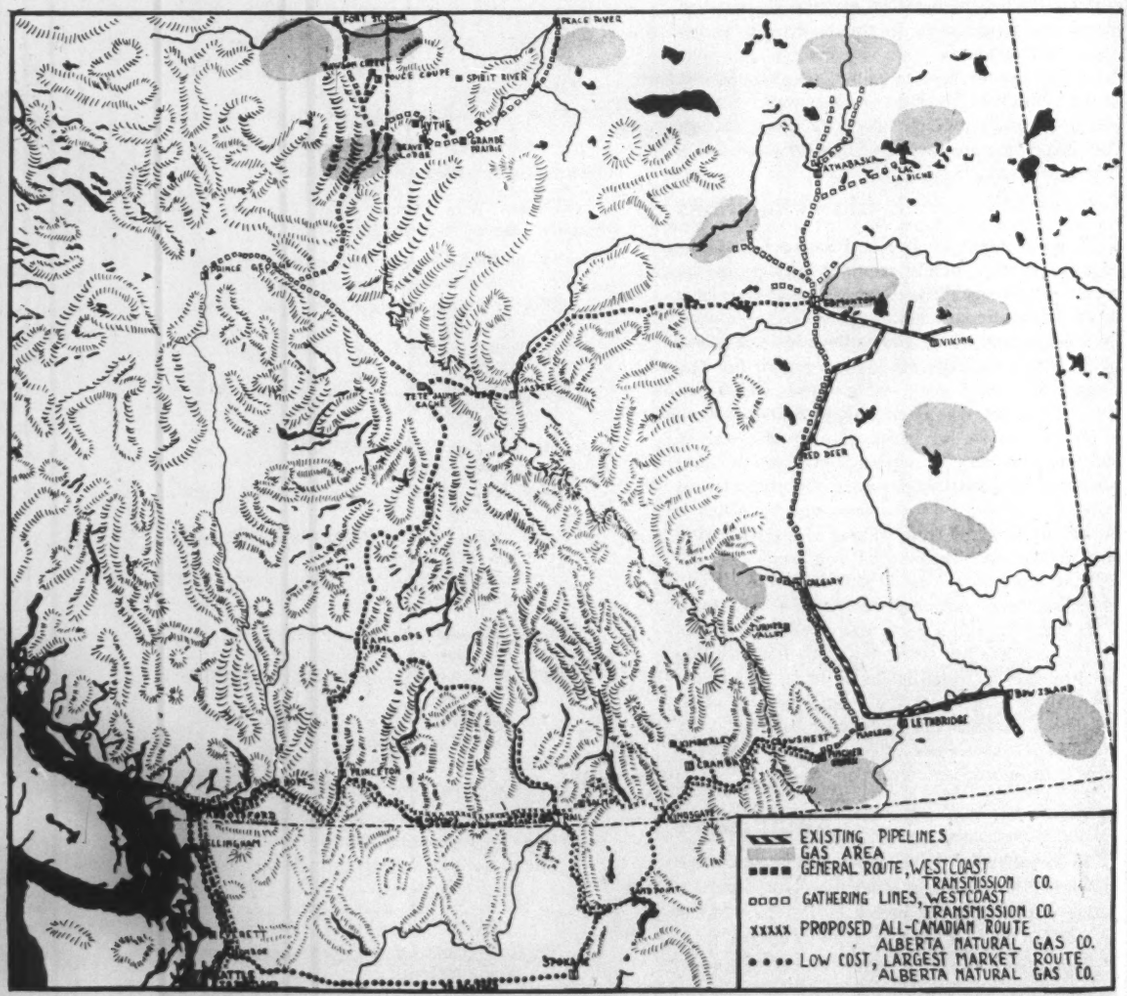
There's probably near a trillion cubic feet in each of these fields: some estimates put Pincher Creek at near 2 trillion. The gas that comes out of Viking-Kinsella is so clean that they have to doctor it to give it a smell. Jumping Pound and Pincher Creek have "wet gas," full of sulphur, which has to be processed. Oilfields like Leduc and Redwater also produce gas. Some 350 wells in the Leduc area were burning it until last month when Imperial Oil opened a $5.5 million plant to process it.

One substantial gas well (Pouce Coupe) and a couple of smaller ones have been found in the Peace River district; others at Athabasca and on Lower Slave Lake.

Alberta does not mean to let these resources be wasted. Premier Manning's Government will probably insist on a planned program of use. That will mean having a "grid" of pipelines connecting the producing fields. Then any point on the grid can draw its needs from any other point, and the exporter—wherever he taps the grid—can be supplied from any part of the system.

Alberta's first problem is to let somebody build the "grid." Both Dixon and McMahon are ready to build their own "gathering system." But there's another strong competitor. Ray Milner, who already controls the local lines round Calgary and Edmonton, has incorporated the Alberta Inter-Field Gas Lines Ltd. to build a collecting system. He's not interested in exporting himself, but would sell gas to the exporter. McMahon has said he'd be glad to buy from Inter-Field. Dixon would too, but he'd be disappointed not to build his own gathering system.

As soon as a line crosses the provincial boundary, Ottawa comes into the picture. Besides the three companies who want to take gas to the Pacific Coast, Western Pipelines Ltd. has been incorporated to build a line to Winnipeg with a branch to Saskatoon and Prince Albert. Its requirements would be pretty small (estimated at 26 billion cubic feet a year). There has been some talk about extending the line east to Ontario or south to the U.S. But the usual view of experts is that it could not compete



—Kenneth Roberts

in either area with gas piped up from the U.S.

The Pacific Coast problem is the big one. And export to the Pacific Coast means export to the U.S. No mistake about that. The British Columbia market is not big enough to pay for the cost of a pipeline, unless it can also tap the bigger market of the northwestern U.S. By the same token no one thinks there is room for more than one pipe—not, at least, in the predictable future.

It will therefore fall to the Board of Transport Commissioners — those six harassed men who also have to de-

—CP

CANADA FIRSTER: *P C's Green.*

cide freight rates—to license *one* company to take gas from Alberta to the Pacific. Behind them again lurks another familiar figure. Since the gas will go over the Canadian border, the Cabinet also has to approve.

Once Alberta has approved export of gas, these two federal authorities will have the final decision on the question which has stirred up all the fuss—the question which divides the "Canada Firsters" from the economic liberals.

Shall the route go from Alberta to Vancouver through Canada, *and then* down to the U.S.? Or shall it go through the U.S. *and then* up to Vancouver?

This is where the Alberta Natural Gas Co. (President: A. Faison Dixon) and the Westcoast Transmission Ltd. (President: Frank McMahon) get into their real fight. This is where the MP's led by Howard Green (PC Vancouver-Quadra), George Cruikshank (Lib. Fraser Valley) and Art Smith (PC Calgary), cry "Canada First."

Dixon and McMahon started on this problem from points as far apart as their home towns.

Here's what Dixon said: "In looking at the map of the United States (about four years ago) we decided that one part of the North American continent that did not have any gas was Vancouver south to Portland . . . Our first idea was to build a line from Kansas across Wyoming down to Portland . . . That was of course a very long line, but it looked fairly feasible. But it seemed we might find a place that was nearer, so I went up to Alberta."

In the years that followed Dixon worked hard. He travelled through the Kicking Horse pass and decided it was not possible for a pipeline. He travelled through the Yellowhead pass, and—he said—"I saw enough to think there were other better routes." Then he brought more experts in. He and his friends spent $350,000 on surveys and studies. And to the House of Commons committee last month he offered five routes. None of them was through the Yellowhead, but MP's had talked about it so much that he said he'd spend $25,000 this summer to survey it properly. Then he'd have six routes.

All the present five routes proposed by Dixon go through the Crow's Nest pass. One gets to Vancouver north of the border, by wiggling through the mountains. Its spur to the U.S. goes off quite close to Vancouver. Another is as near as could be all-American. It takes a bold sweep down to the south through the U.S. and sends a line up again to Vancouver. The other three are variants somewhere between these.

Unquestionably the southern route through the U.S. goes through easier country. Maintenance as well as construction would be cheaper. Gas lines have to be accessible at all times for repairs. If there's a break, the consumers have no reserve except what's in the pipe. This may be enough for several hours; perhaps for 24 hours, but rarely for longer. Mr. Dixon says he likes to have one man for every two miles of pipe; he likes to arrange for local farmers to help him out in case of need; and he wants fair roads to get machinery in quickly. None of this is so easy in the mountains.

The higher the cost of construction and maintenance, the higher the price to the consumer. Dixon was pressed to say how much Vancouver would save if the pipeline took the cheapest

—CP

. . . AND FRIEND: *Art Smith, PC Member from the oil country.*

and easiest southern route. He guessed between $750,000 and $1,250,000 per year.

Frank McMahon, of course, does not agree. He is a Canadian who, as one of his friends said, has already built himself a small oil empire. He has always favored a Canadian route. The directors of his company are all Canadian, except for one man, Jack Mayberry. Mayberry, an American, is

—CNR

BARRIER: *Rough country of Canadian route forces line through passes.*

General Manager of Pacific Petroleum, in which SunRay of California has a 20 per cent interest. (The tangle of inter-locking companies in both groups is intricate.)

Yellowhead Route

McMahon's engineers (the U.S. firm of Ford, Bacon and Davies, with some additional Canadian consultants) insist that the Yellowhead pass does provide a practicable route from Edmonton to Vancouver. Dixon has made much of the difficulty of getting at it in winter, of building on the side of a hill, the danger of slides, the extra cost of maintenance. Ford, Bacon and Davies say that 715 miles of their pipe are through Class A country (good); 160 miles through Class B country (rough, some timber, rock and gravel), and only 115 miles through Class C country.

Dixon estimated that he would sell 11½ billion cubic feet of gas in British Columbia in the fifth year of operation; 3½ billion of that would be for Consolidated Smelters at Trail. In the U.S. he expects to sell 63½ billion c.f.

McMahon expects to sell 12.7 billion c.f. in BC (His experts have obviously estimated the growth in demand much higher than Dixon's.) And that does not include Trail, which would be very difficult to reach from the Yellowhead route. On the other hand, the McMahon project would sell much less in the U.S. It would have only the one line down to Portland. Sales are estimated at 47.4 billion cubic feet per year.

The cost of construction and maintenance and the size of the total market will all be reflected in the price of gas to the consumer. This is one of Dixon's main arguments. Both companies have given estimates of the cost of their proposed routes, but this reporter has not been able to satisfy himself that they are computed on a basis which permits fair comparison. They are just as likely to be misleading, and are therefore omitted.

The cost of gas in Vancouver, anyway, will depend much more on another argument. Dixon says the fair and proper thing is to charge the same price to all consumers on the main line—Vancouver, Seattle and Portland. McMahon says the price should depend on the length of line, like the long-distance telephone. He suggests one price for Vancouver, based on the line-cost in Canada; and another price (which is higher) for users in the U.S., based on the extra cost of the U.S. line. Dixon says he couldn't get away with discrimination.

Other Arguments

Two other arguments, which you must judge for yourself, have loomed pretty large.

One is that if Vancouver is at the end of the line its supply can be cut off at any time in the U.S. Dixon says the gas would be going through the U.S. as though in bond, under a Canada-U.S. agreement. It wouldn't be cut off, but if it were, Canada could always cut off the U.S. supply.

The other is that the route through the Yellowhead would be helping to develop a vast area of northern BC. When the BC Legislature, and Attorney-General Gordon Wismer, vote for the McMahon project, this is what they have in mind even more than the advantage of Vancouver itself. Of all the areas on the North American continent—this is the argument—northern BC is most ripe for development. The gas line would supplement and strengthen other projects for road and rail extensions. It would encourage industry by providing cheap power.

The lines are now drawn. Dixon won't admit that he prefers the route through the U.S.; he won't put himself in the position of opposing an "All-Canadian route." But the choice is between the cheapest and quickest road to the biggest markets, and the pioneering route which gives Canada's present and future needs absolute priority and puts the U.S. at the overflow end.

Kinsey Again: Leers or Cheers?

Book No. 2 Will Draw Spotlight There And Some "Ban It" Propaganda Here

by Perry Hughes

THE Messrs. Morris Ernst and David Loth, who made a lot of money writing a book about the book that Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey wrote in 1948 about "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male" after he had written it, are doing even better about his "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female." They are writing lengthy magazine articles about that report before it appears.

They are the people who in their book about the first book congratulated Kinsey on having "enriched the market-place of thought"—a remark which is reminiscent of the man who said he was going to make his house more spacious by removing all the doors, including those of the lavatories.

As a matter of fact it is not very difficult to write about the Kinsey Report (Female) before it appears. Now that we know the statistical technique —which was very fully explained in the Kinsey Report (Male), almost anybody could work it out sufficiently to keep within the two or three per cent of error. This is the margin regarded as sufficiently accurate for a report on how people are going to vote in the next election. All that Dr. Kinsey will have is a larger sample (diminished risk of error) and slightly more skilled investigation.* Anybody who is as earnest as Lawyer Ernst and as loath to miss any publicity as Publicity Man Loth could turn out a respectable preview of "The Human Female" in six weeks.

Kinsey's Achievement

Nobody dreamed of doing a preview about "The Human Male" because nobody dreamed that a book of statistics could become a best-seller (the publishing trade called it "the least-read best-seller"), even if it was a book of statistics about orgasms. But a lot of people must have dreamed about doing it for "The Human Female." There is a great deal of money to be made out of telling the North American public anything about sex that will pass the censor, and almost anything will pass the censor if it can be got into the form of a statistic. Dr. Kinsey's achievement consists almost entirely in the discovery that sexual activity could be reduced to statistics and thus made into a respectable subject for discussion.

The existence of the Kinsey Report (Male) and the prospect of the Kinsey Report (Female) have been deplored by a great many people in many parts of the world. But only in Canada, we think, has there been an active demand that the books be suppressed by the public authorities. *Health*, the organ of the Health League of Canada, is leading the way.

There is one argument *against* a campaign for the suppression of the Kinsey Report (Female) which won't hold water. It is the argument that campaigning for the suppression merely advertises it and gives it a larger circulation. The Kinsey Report (Female) doesn't need any more advertising. It is advertised to saturation point already. So, gentle reader, if you think it ought to be suppressed, go to it, and campaign away to your heart's content. You won't add to the circulation if you fail, and if you succeed you may drive it into the bootleg trade in your own part of the world.

Supress It?

There is one argument *in favor of* a campaign for the suppression of the Kinsey Report (Female) which won't hold water either. And the failure of that argument pretty well knocks the logic out of any such campaign. It is the argument that the element in the Kinsey Report (Female) which will do really serious harm *can* be suppressed. It can't.

What danger there is in the Kinsey Reports, both (Male), already published, and (Female), about to appear, is not in their indecency or obscenity. They are probably not indecent or obscene at all, although admittedly the definition of both qualities is very vague and personal. The danger is in their application of the statistical method to a subject that cannot be divorced from its moral and spiritual associations, and which therefore is not a proper subject for statistics at all. And the danger results from the inability of great numbers of people to understand that morality has nothing to do with statistics; and that the obligation to behave oneself in a certain manner is not affected by the question whether 90 per cent, or 50 per cent, or only 20 per cent, of one's fellow citizens behave in that manner.*

It is possible, it is indeed very easy, for people who are concerned about the behavior and the moral ideals of their fellow citizens, to regret that a group of American scientists should have worked out a set of statistics (which may or may not be accurate) about the number of times that a random sample of Americans have procured an orgasm without the authorization of holy matrimony, and the methods by which they have done so. It is possible to regret that a great Foundation, enjoying tax exemption as an educational institution, should have financed them in working out those statistics. But how on earth—by what logical principle that will be accepted by a free people—can one prohibit the publication of such statistics when once they have been compiled? A statistic, even of orgasms, can hardly be described as obscene.

—Wide World

QUIZ BY DR. K.: *First book (Male) was based on 5,300 interviews; second (Female) will have twice as many interviews. Full project is 100,000 interviews.*

Fiction and Statistics

We do not, and could not very well, make it unlawful for a printed book or magazine to be sold in Canada if it refers to a single act of extramarital sexual intercourse. How then can we make it unlawful for a printed book or magazine to be sold in Canada if it contains a statistic of the supposed number of such acts per thousand of the adult American population per annum?

And it is precisely these statistics that are the whole source of danger in the Kinsey Reports. If we suppress the book (it can be done, of course, by the Customs authorities so long as it is not printed in Canada), can we prohibit also the use, in publications printed in Canada, of the statistics themselves? And it is these statistics that are the whole source of trouble.

[Several scientists have charged inaccuracy. Prominent U.S. psychiatrist Lawrence S. Kubie says that Kinsey statistics based on the interviews add up all right but may be "accurate recording of inaccurate data." For example, the record of sexual experiences remembered from early childhood does not include all the elements (*e.g.*, dreams) that can distort children's memories. Columbia psychiatrist Jules Eisenbud says that some sexual events are so deeply embedded in the mind that they are dug up only under professional psychiatric treatment, not by Kinsey interviewers.]

It is obviously no use relying on the argument that the statistics are inaccurate. They may be, but would accurate ones be any better, from the point of view of their effect upon public morals? It is no use saying that they deal with an event—the orgasm—which it is not permissible to discuss in print, because it is discussed in print every day. It is no use claiming that Kinsey discusses this event in indecent language, because he doesn't. And the real and terribly serious defect of his whole work, that it reduces to a purely physical matter an action which cannot be so treated without reducing man to the level of a purely animal creature, is not the sort of defect that can justify suppression, even if suppression were effective.*

The importance attached to this statistical record by the North American public is a symptom of a deep-seated disease of society. That disease was well described by a Norwegian writer long before Kinsey started setting down his figures. Georg Brochmann, whose "Humanity and Happiness" was written in Norway in 1942, during the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

*The Kinsey study is supported by Indiana University, the U.S. National Research Council's Committee for Research on Problems of Sex, and the Medical Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

*Yale Psychiatrist Robert P. Knight criticizes Kinsey's assumption that prevalence and normality are the same thing. The common cold, says Dr. Knight, has about the same incidence as homosexuality (that 37 per cent of all U.S. males have some homosexual experience) in the Kinsey figures. But the prevalence of colds, says Knight, does not make them normal.

*Protestant Theologian Reinhold Niebuhr attacks Kinsey on two main counts: (1) the Report's assumption that current sexual license indicates some weakness in sex standards set up by the churches; (2) "that new norms can be created by a statistical study of sex practices . . . all we need in the future is an accurate Gallup poll . . . the final triumph of a 'scientific' civilization."

Seeds of Tragedy in South Africa

Patriarchal Boer Civilization Bases the New Nationalism On a Racial Superiority and Segregation of the Races

by G. D. H. Hatfield

SOUTH AFRICAN literature has recently brought this Commonwealth nation into such prominence that some people are beginning to wonder if, remotely situated as it is from present centres of world conflict, it may become an important outpost of Western civilization.

Let us look at a few facts, some of the problems of the Union of South Africa, and a little of its history in order that we may try to understand the land, so akin to us in many ways, so at variance in others.

The decisive difference between the development of Canada and South Africa is that ours is predominantly a white man's country. In the Union of South Africa there are but two and a quarter million whites to ten millions of non-European origin. About 15 per cent of the former are in the "poor-white" category with a status similar to that of the natives. The remaining 85 per cent are largely of Dutch, British and French origin.

In a country almost nine times larger that Great Britain this handful dominates nine million natives, a million "colored" (mixed parentage), and nearly 300,000 Asiatics (Indians). Thus Western civilization is in a unique minority position.

The British Come In

In its cultural background South African civilization belongs to that of the Netherlands, just as Canada's did to the French. Of the 16,000 Europeans there in 1800, 53 per cent were Netherlanders, 28 per cent of Low German extraction who were easily assimilated, and 15 per cent French who had come after the Repeal of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The rest were of Swedish and Swiss origin.

In 1806 Great Britain provisionally took over from the Netherlands the administration of the Cape, and by 1814 had become the ruler. This created a new problem by introducing British culture and a new language; indeed, by 1822 English was the only official language. Scottish ministers were imported, and church services were held in English though the congregations understood only Dutch. Even the Roman-Dutch law was gradually abolished. Family after family began "to trek," to move away from the centre of government (Capetown) in order to be free from compulsion.

The stage was thus set for conflict between these two manifestations of Western civilization. It led by 1836 to the Great Trek, the withdrawal to the hinterland of the sturdy Boer people, fighting for life in a time of hardship.

But even in this great migration the loathing for authority was evident, for each *family* followed its own ideas: true to seventeenth-century Calvinism there was no authority but God. The people still read the religious books of one hundred and fifty years before, books that were no longer accepted in the land of their fathers. Their own oxcart life made the Old Testament extremely popular with them; they were fond of comparing themselves with the wandering Israelites of the desert—a chosen people.

The present-day attitude in what now comprises the Union of South Africa thus had the ideological foundation of Biblical, patriarchal times. The first Netherlands immigrants had, moreover, been from the lower classes, even when the primary-school teachers and clerics were included; but in 1688 arrived some two hundred French Protestant families of the better class, largely wine-growers, to contribute an irrational, intuitive approach to civilization and a special sense of beauty.

The widest discrepancy, however, was apparent in religious views when the British came, as they had not the severe Calvinistic ideas. Their outlook on life is still different from that of the Boers on the great farms of the veldt who, in turn, differ markedly from the Boers of town and city.

It was a sorry day for those who had made the Great Trek when, as a result of the discovery in 1852 of the famous gold and diamond mines of the Witwatersrand and Kimberley, cities grew up and conflict became unavoidable. It was a conflict against the city and the diamond mine, against modern civilization and its materialism.

Unlike America, which enjoyed a constant influx from and contact with Europe, South Africa had remained isolated, especially after the British rule began, and the mode of life could only be called archaic. With these people, moreover, religion was not merely a *social* gospel as in America. There still is a tremendous feeling of dependence upon the supernatural, upon God, a feeling of fatality caused by the recurrent droughts and the ever-dangerous soil erosion which permit them to produce but poor crops.

By 1910 the wounds of the Boer War had sufficiently healed that under the terms of Union both English and High Dutch were recognized as the official languages, just as English and French are in Canada. Now Afrikaans—the Boer dialect—has become official and is gaining ground even against the competition of English. It has produced a better literature; and Afrikander painting and drawing are also on a very high and original level.

While it has shown this praiseworthy development of the arts, South African civilization has diverged from that of the West in general in a highly important field, its attitude to the race problem. Democracy, as we of the West have come to understand the meaning of that word, is subordinate in South Africa to the principle of the superiority of the white race. Marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans are formally forbidden.

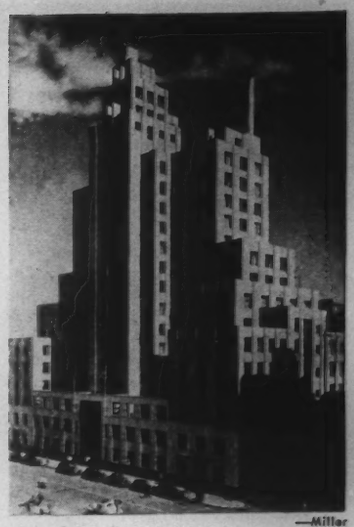
In 1926 the color bar became law, and non-Europeans may not do skilled labor. Ever since 1652, according to Dr. P. J. Idenburg of the University of Utrecht, the natives have had the duty of doing the work; the Europeans the privilege of giving instructions. The old "colonial" concept lingers. The situation has been further confused by foreigners from diverse countries of Europe settling in the midst of the Afrikaans (Netherlands) tradition for merely materialistic motives.

Smuts Deplores Color Bar

General Smuts has admitted that this color bar was against the law of the modern world. But the difference in point of view between his country and the rest lies in the history and social conditions of South Africa. It is expressed in a nationalism based on race superiority, which would limit immigration exclusively to Western Europeans. The difference is further expressed in the interpretation of democracy by a largely patriarchal society that would perpetuate segregation and prevent the intermingling of European and non-European races.

The land policy, in its attempt to restore native reserves, is therefore of great importance to non-Europeans, since there are no skilled jobs in the cities open to them. Thus social policy tries to pry the races apart, in disregard of economic pressures which normally would force them together. Here lie the seeds of tragedy; and so far, the expressed disapproval of the United Nations has had no retarding effect.

It is true that numbers of students from abroad have of recent decades been feeding modern rather than traditional Western civilization into South Africa, helping to break the nineteenth-century one-sidedness of cultural influences; but however much we may admire a book such as "Cry, the Beloved Country," or other high quality products of this land, one cannot fairly say that conservative South Africa is developing the kind of democracy that would make her a strong new outpost of Western civilization.



—Miller

STRUGGLE *of Boers to maintain a patriarchal civilization was lost when gold was discovered near Johannesburg. A great city grew up there.*

—Wide World

THE NATIVES, *uprooted from tribe and tradition, penned into hideous shacktown suburbs, turn increasingly to violence. A Canadian woman just returned from Johannesburg, reports that they went out rarely at night and when her husband was out of town she kept the children in her bedroom, a gun under pillow.*

G. D. H. Hatfield, a graduate of the U. of T. and a past contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT, *has recently returned from studying at the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

SILVER WEDDING

A NOTE of warning was sounded to the members of the United Church of Canada by their new moderator, Dr. Willard Brewing. While the 2,204,875 adherents of the United Church celebrated its 25th anniversary in one way or another across the country, Dr. Brewing said (in his address at the largest celebration, in Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens), "Our church is a strangely united church. In a territory so vast and varied as Canada and boasting such wide liberties, politically and socially, there is no observable cleavage of doctrine and policy between groups or conferences or presbyteries." Such solidarity, he warned, had its dangers: free thinking might lead to loose thoughts; loving all might mean loving no one.

"We must pool the resources of our former churches and the combined enthusiasm the members had for their own congregations. (This of the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches who united in 1925). It would be a major tragedy if a creedless church should become a Christless church."

In speaking of the United Church's beginnings, Dr. Brewing described its first service, held in Mutual St. Arena, Toronto, on June 10, 1925. "No one could have known then that in a short time the world would fall to pieces. How the separate churches would have weathered the crises of war and depression no one knows. But the United Church met and served and survived worthily. It was good that the three great churches should have grown together before the world began to fall apart."

On hand to hear his words were 15,000 members of the United Church.

Saskatchewan:

O MY DUCATS!

PREMIER T. C. Douglas told members of the Dairy Pool in Saskatoon that the Federal Government's decision to revert to open markets for agricultural products would enable the profiteers to "skin" the farmers again. His comment was not out of line with some other farm views, most of which strongly oppose abandonment of the British-Canadian wheat agreement and which are likely to grow more and more vocal for fulfillment of the famous "having regard to" in the agreement.

Said J. L. Phelps, Sask. Farmers Union leader: "Howe's statement has left unanswered the question of settlement to western farmers for the wheat sold on the Canadian market at fire-sale prices, while the manufacturers, and others, demanded, and got, their pound of flesh". This topic will be a leading issue in western politics for some time.

Manitoba:

UNION

AMALGAMATION of St. John's college and Ravenscourt school was announced recently in Winnipeg in a joint statement issued by members of the governing bodies of both institutions, and the St. John's Old Boys' association.

The combined schools will be known as St. John's Ravenscourt and the institution will open this fall at the present premises of Ravenscourt school in Fort Garry. Present plans call for construction of a new dormitory building and a chapel at a combined cost of $100,000. The dormitory is expected to be open by September, 1951.

The new school will accommodate 150 boys made up of 75 boarders and 75 day boys. J. Ogden Turner, present Ravenscourt headmaster, will be headmaster of the combined institutions. John Wadby, former headmaster at St. John's, will become house master at St. John's Ravenscourt.

■ With continued good weather the rehabilitation of Winnipeg and the Red river valley, after the disastrous flood water receded, has been speeded. Life in the city is now back to normal, except in the badly flooded suburban areas. The river's waters have now returned to the confines of their banks.

There will be no unemployment in the city and valley areas this summer. It is expected the rebuilding programs together with the vast clean-up campaign will deplete the labor supply to the state where shortages will exist in many fields. Meantime the city of Winnipeg has stepped up its 1950 local improvements construction program.

—CP

TRADE MINISTER *Howe opens Canada's International Aviation Building in Montreal, witnessed by delegates from 40 countries, in Canada to attend the fourth annual assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization. From left to right are: Cmdr. C. P. Edwards, deputy minister of transport (Air); Transport Minister Chevrier; Donald Gordon, President, Canadian National Railways; Mr. Howe and Montreal Mayor Camillien Houde. Ribbon is held by stewardesses.*

—CP

WORLD AIR CENTRE: *The ten-storey International Aviation Building in mid-town Montreal, built by Canada at a cost of $4 million to house headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization, other air bodies and Montreal offices of all airlines.*

—CP

DUCKS UNLIMITED (CANADA): *Judge L. T. McKim, Melfort, Sask., (centre) was elected President of Ducks Unlimited (Canada) at the annual meeting in Calgary. He is shown here with Edward P. Pitbaldo, Winnipeg (left), secretary; and Arthur M. Bartley, New York City (right), executive director.* (See Alberta)

Alberta:

UNLIMITED

WILLIAM C. FISHER, KC, a prominent Calgary lawyer, likes to hunt game. He also likes to eat it. So when it came time for the annual meeting of Ducks Unlimited (Canada), held this year in Calgary, Fisher was put in charge of arrangements for the banquet.

He delved into his own deep-freeze locker and put the bee on his friends. The result was a banquet calculated to pop the eyes of Ducks Unlimited's Canadian executive and a number of guests from Ducks Unlimited, Inc., who had been invited to Canada for the occasion.

The banquet took the form of a buffet supper. Spread out on the serving table were:

Buffalo stew, 12 lbs.; roast buffalo, 14 lbs.; elk, 10 lbs.; deer, 6 lbs.; antelope, 7 lbs.; moose, 9 lbs.; mountain sheep, 3 lbs.; bear, 8 lbs. This made a total of 69 lbs. of game meat to be eaten by about 50 people. But it was just a start.

In addition, there were: Canada goose, 5½ lbs.; snow goose, 4 lbs.; mallard, 10 lbs.; pheasant, 6 lbs.; prairie chicken, 6 lbs.; ruffed grouse, 12 lbs.; Hungarian partridge, 3 lbs. And, for fish eaters, there were 15 lbs. of Arctic trout.

Wisely, perhaps, the business part of the proceedings took place before the banquet. Chief item on the agenda was the authorization of 32 new projects in the three prairie provinces to make more nesting grounds for the ducks that fly north from the southern U. S. every spring and go south again to winter every fall.

The projects—10 in Manitoba, 16 in Saskatchewan and 32 in Alberta—would cost an estimated $300,000; all of it provided out of funds collected by the American Ducks Unlimited, Inc. Most of them were concerned with deepening sloughs where ducks like to live, so that the water would remain there for most of the summer instead of drying out before the recently-hatched ducklings have learned to fly. In this way, Ducks Unlimited tries to improve the fertility of the various species and give them a better chance of survival.

TB OR NOT TB

IN NORTHERN Alberta and the North-West Territories last week, tribes from the 15,200 Indians living in the two areas began gathering to receive their annual treaty money. By September, when all will have been paid, about $100,000 in federal funds will have been paid out—$25 to each chief, $15 to each minor chief and $5 to others.

But, as usual, from the Indians' viewpoint, there was a catch in it. Officials in charge of the treaty money were accompanied on their rounds from one reservation to another by

doctors, nurses and X-ray technicians. As many Indians as possible, of all ages and both sexes, are given chest X-rays, in an attempt to keep down the incidence of tuberculosis, which is notoriously rampant in the race.

Persuading the Indians to be X-rayed, the medical unit appeals to his chief. Usually, pressure from the chief is sufficient to change his mind, but occasionally some rebellious individual refuses despite all the suggestions which the chief brings forward. One old widow in the Hobbema district, known to be suffering from tuberculosis, refused either to be X-rayed or to take treatment. Officials got permission from her tribe to take charge of her for treatment, but she got wind of their action and disappeared; when next heard of, she was living among half-breeds and doing work as a midwife.

A band of nomadic Chipewyan Indians, which recently signed its first treaty with the Government after years of wandering a 500-mile trail along the eastern foothills of the Rockies, refused practically en masse to be X-rayed at all. This band, which has been granted a reservation near Rocky Mountain House, was offered X-ray examination because it is more riddled with tuberculosis than possibly any other group of Indians in the West; but of 300 members, only 30 would consent to being X-rayed.

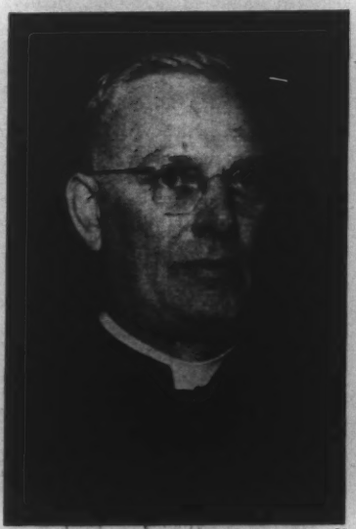
Newfoundland:

TIME OFF

NEWFOUNDLANDERS have always taken their holidays seriously. They observe more than any other province in Canada and here is the list: January 1 and 25, March 17 (St. Patrick), Good Friday, Easter Monday, April 23 (St. George), May 24 (Empire Day), June 5 (King's Birthday), June 24 (Discovery Day), July 1 (Memorial Day and Dominion Day), July 12 (Orangemen's Day), First Wednesday in August (Regatta Day), August 14 (VJ Day), Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Armistice Day, December 25 and December 26 (Boxing Day). Now the burning question is the half-holiday.

A half-holiday is granted in a week only in which no whole holiday occurs. In Newfoundland Wednesday has always been the half-day. Now since union with Canada a split has occurred.

The federal offices close Saturday afternoons and the provincial on Wednesdays. The banks observe the same day as the federal and so do some of the branches of mainland business establishments. So a choice must soon be made and there is agitation, led by the St. John's *Evening Telegram*, for Saturday. The Newfoundland Board of Trade has circularized its members asking them to answer the question. If a plebiscite is taken it is believed Saturday may become victorious.



—CP

NEW BISHOP OF LONDON: *Most Rev. John Christopher Cody, 50, who became the sixth Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ont., on the sudden death of Most Rev. John T. Kidd, 81. Native of Ottawa, Bishop Cody had been coadjutor Bishop of London four years, an appointment giving him right of succession. Previously, he had been Bishop of Victoria, B.C.*

—CP

NICKEL JUDGES: *Who is going to get the $1,000 nickel-designing prize? That is the question being studied by the nine-member board of Judges shown sorting through some of the 10,000 entries in the contest sponsored by the Government.**

New Brunswick:

RECOVERY

ONLY A FEW short months ago New Brunswick's chief industry, lumbering, looked sick indeed. Few observers were ready to predict that the patient would even be able to get out of bed and into a wheelchair by mid-1950.

Instead, the lumber industry today is up and fully recuperated and back at work again, looking more robust than ever. Hundreds of men who had been out of work all winter are earning regular pay envelopes.

No one dares peer ahead more than a couple of months to make a guess about how long the industry will keep going at top pace—the lumbering outlook from year to year is unpredictable — but right now things are humming.

The gloom of everyone last fall, from the humble tree chopper to the big exporter, was understandable. No firm contract could be obtained from Britain or anywhere else for any sizable quantity of lumber.

As a result, numerous small operators—without orders from the export brokers and unable to get financing from the banks — didn't cut lumber in the winter. The paralyzing effect was reflected on business generally throughout the province. It was felt by equipment suppliers, grocers, retail merchants, the railways, the longshoremen who normally would be loading lumber on ships at the port of Saint John.

The lull lasted until the first of March, when at last a substantial British contract—97,000,000 feet of spruce—came through for the Maritime Provinces and part of eastern Quebec, although at a price reduction of about $2 per 1,000 board feet.

And then, about mid-May, the U.S. market started to boom with the phenomenal increase in building permits throughout that country, and the Canadian domestic demand also surged upward. Acts of God entered into the picture, too, for adverse winter weather on the Pacific coast delayed log-cutting for some months in that area and accentuated the pressure on other producing regions. Disasters like the Rimouski and Cabano conflagrations notched up the pressure a bit more—not only because of rebuilding needs but also because about 17,000,000 feet of lumber, dried and ready for shipment to markets, went up in flames.

Meanwhile it looks as though Britain may not be so tardy about concluding future contracts for eastern Canadian spruce, for the Old Country is so critically short of lumber that the crisis is likely to become an important issue in the next general election campaign there.

*Sitting l. to r., are: Jean Chauvin, a trustee of the National Gallery; Miss Anne Savage, Montreal artist; W. C. Ronson, master of the Royal Canadian Mint and Chairman of the Board; Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Toronto, Chairman of the National Gallery Board of Trustees; and Dr. Charles Camsell, former Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources. Standing, l. to r., are: Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; H. O. McCurry, Director of the National Gallery; Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada; Edward Fiset, Ottawa.

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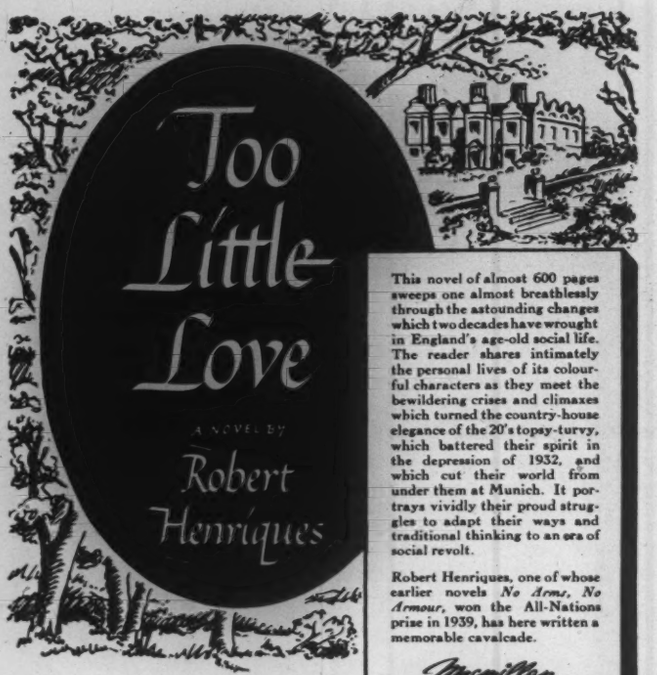

This novel of almost 600 pages sweeps one almost breathlessly through the astounding changes which two decades have wrought in England's age-old social life. The reader shares intimately the personal lives of its colourful characters as they meet the bewildering crises and climaxes which turned the country-house elegance of the 20's topsy-turvy, which battered their spirit in the depression of 1932, and which cut their world from under them at Munich. It portrays vividly their proud struggles to adapt their ways and traditional thinking to an era of social revolt.

Robert Henriques, one of whose earlier novels *No Arms, No Armour*, won the All-Nations prize in 1939, has here written a memorable cavalcade.

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BOOKS

IN ANCIENT DAYS

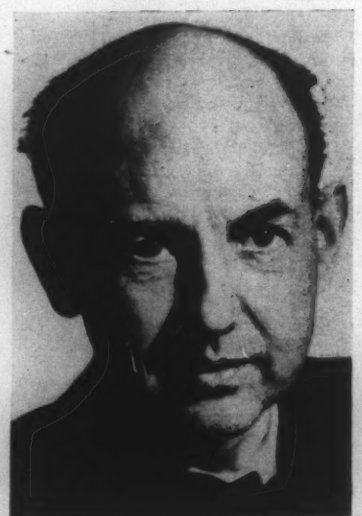
WORLDS IN COLLISION — by Immanuel Velikovsky—*MacMillan*—*$5.25.*

PRESENT-DAY Man, at least in the Western world, enjoys an entirely illusory and unfounded confidence in the stability and the almost illimitable future endurance of the planet to whose surface he is attached. Nothing bothers him less than any apprehension of the End of the World. It was not always so.

The Dies Irae—"Day of Wrath, O Day of mourning . . . Heaven and Earth in ashes burning"—was an article of faith two centuries ago. There is no ancient literature in the world in which that concept is not an important element, and is not based on the tradition of a great cosmic catastrophe in the past which was considered certain to recur in the future. Only our age, unconcerned about anything except what science or scientifically recorded history has to tell us, has dismissed these traditions and prophecies as without real importance. There have been no cosmic catastrophes since Herodotus, so there will never be one!

Dr. Velikovsky knocks this complacency on the head. The catastrophes of the ancient poems were historically real, not mythical, and they can recur. Two thousand years before Christ, Venus was not a planet but an interplanetary comet. Twice, about 1500 B.C., Venus came close enough to the earth to cause a violent upset in its behavior, including among other phenomena the reversal of its magnetic polarization, the change of its year from 360 to 365 days, and the starting of a period of great seismic activity.

Innumerable poetic statements in hundreds of ancient literary records, always regarded as mythical, are given historic significance by this fascinating theory. This reviewer has not the slightest intention of, nor the slightest qualification for, evaluating the scientific probability or otherwise of the Velikovsky theory. But he will never again be able to read any ancient poem or mythology without searching



—Enarel

GEORG BROCHMANN

"Humanity & Happiness" (See *P. 10*)

—G. P. Lynes

IMMANUEL VELIKOVSKY

in it for signs of the impression left, on the race that produced it, by the approach of Venus to the earth in the time of the Plagues of Egypt, or of the possible later disturbance caused by Mars in the days of the "Commotion of Uzziah," probably 747 B.C.

—*B.K.S.*

THE NAVAL SIDE

COMMAND OF THE SEA—by F. H. Hinsley—*Ryerson—$1.75.*

THE NAVY, according to Mr. Hinsley, won the war virtually single-handed. While this is of course something of an exaggeration, it is nonetheless a good thing to hear the navy's side of things, which hasn't had many supporters in recent months.

It is the popular fantasy at the moment to believe that strategic bombing by the air forces was the decisive factor in achieving victory, with perhaps an assist for the ground troops who moved in to mop things up. This book demonstrates rather conclusively that without the R.N. we'd have had nothing to defend in the first place, and no offensive bases in the second.

"Command of the Sea" traces the history of the British Navy from the end of World War I to the end of World War II. Mr. Hinsley attributes the almost disastrous decline in naval power during the postwar years to blind economy, the feeling that war would not come, pacifism, and the notion that large ships were obsolete. The only thing that saved us when this war began, he believes, was the fact that Hitler, too, had neglected his navy. As it was, the very few U-boats in operation came close to knocking Britain out of the fight in the first few months.

The rest of the book is an examination of the various campaigns, with explanations of where and how the navy did its vital work. It's all good stuff, biased naturally, but refreshing in its novelty.

It may be, however, that the author rather overdoes service attachment and patriotism when he dismisses Dieppe in the following words:

"An attack on a larger scale took

place at Dieppe, where a small armada of eight destroyers, sixteen steam and motor gunboats, and other light craft attempted to land Commando troops in a daylight assault on August 19. . . . Our casualties were very heavy."—*T.K.*

SOME SEMANTICS

THEREBY HANGS A TALE—by Charles E. Funk —*Musson—$4.50.*

LIKE Topsy, who "jis' growed," many of the words in common use today were never properly born but grew out of old associations which have little, if any, connection with their contemporary meanings. This book, by the retired editor of Funk and Wagnall's Standard Dictionary, explains the curious and often dramatic origins of such words and traces the changes in spelling and pronunciation they underwent through centuries of corruption and misuse. All this, far from being dry or pedantic, is done in a highly readable and entertaining way.

How many staunch disciples of Mr. Drew know, for example, that the word "Tory" comes from the Irish word *toruidhe,* meaning a robber, ". . . assisting in everything that was bloody and villainous . . . applying themselves to the ruin of their country. . . ." !?!

Who would suspect that the common word "tawdry" was once *St. Audrey's Lace,* a cheap sort of trinket hawked on St. Audrey's Day?

Some words, like "tennis," "bugle," "anecdote," and "marmalade," have their origin in Greece, Rome and Arabia; others, like "jeep," "Quisling" and "bazooka," are products of the twentieth century.

Some hundreds of these oddly begotten words are included in Mr. Funk's amusing and instructive book, conveniently arranged in alphabetical order. Invaluable to professional conversationalists. —*J.L.W.*

ACROSS THE DESK

A HISTORY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE — by D. S. Mirsky, edited by Francis J. Whitfield —*McClelland & Stewart—$6.00.*

■ The celebrated Russian critic's two-volume study of Russian literature ("A History of Russian Literature" and "Contemporary Russian Literature") are included in one volume, revised and brought up to date by the American scholar. Professor Whitfield has preserved the flavor and breadth of the writer at the same time annotating and clarifying the background.

KINSEY AGAIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

German occupation, but has only just appeared in English (Macmillan, $4.25), holds that the separation of sex, the physical activity, and what he terms "Eros," the spiritual experience, is the great malady of our age.

That separation leads to "the rejection of Eros and a one-sided worship of sex which we discover in all environments where culture gives way to civilization, where we demand all the goods of life on a cash-and-carry basis, and where we prefer to measure the happiness of love in terms of so many coituses and the degree of synchronism and nervous reaction in the orgasm."

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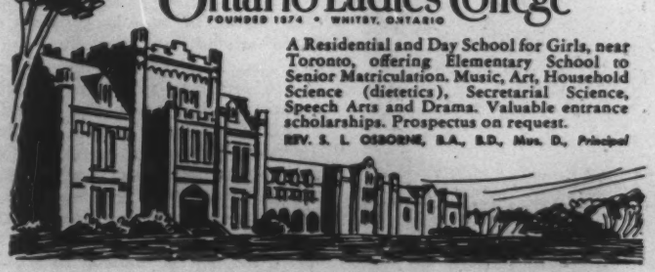

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WORLD AFFAIRS

THIS NEW OPTIMISM

Misleading Talk of New Wonder Weapons Obscures The Hard Defence Tasks Ahead

WHETHER OR NOT it is justified by the facts, a new optimism that peace can be preserved appears to be spreading in Washington. Heaven knows, optimism is welcome and almost essential to any kind of normal human life.

—© Karsh

WILLSON WOODSIDE

Still, one wants to know what it is based on.

It could be that Mr. Acheson has convinced the Administration and its military chiefs, on the basis of what he heard in Europe, that too much talk of war has become a downright handicap to American and Atlantic policy for averting war.

Rightly or wrongly, a great many Europeans who would be in the immediate firing-line feel that the U.S. is not actively enough seeking ways to peace. Many have unconsciously accepted the Soviet propaganda that it is the Americans, and not the Soviets, who are carrying on a cold war.

The whole burden of an article by Drew Middleton in the *New York Times* Sunday Magazine for June 4 is that American official spokesmen would do well to give a clearer voice to their concern for human freedom—and it is a genuine American concern—and less to military preparations and talk of war, hot or cold.

General Bradley's Estimate

There is one American leader who has spoken impressively to Congress in recent days on the improvement in peace prospects, who has never needed this admonition: General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Ever since he took over from Eisenhower, Bradley has insisted quietly that the kind of forces the U.S. and her Atlantic allies needed were such as to provide a reasonable defence and yet offer no provocation.

General Bradley has now told the Congressional committees concerned that such a reasonable defence is within sight. "A year ago," he said, "the successful defence of Western Europe . . . was a remote possibility. The military estimates were discouraging. But it now appears possible that these European nations, with the help that the United States has given them and the strength derived from our collective planning, will—if given time—be able to defend and hold Western Europe, if our present rate of progress continues."

"This estimate that Western Europe can be defended of course includes the total effort that the United States could make if war should come (including) the full effectiveness of our strategic air force in retaliation, if necessary. . . . *This optimistic estimate will become a capability in the foreseeable future if we continue the programs upon which we are embarked, and continue to press our own advantage in research and development.*"

The purpose of this and other statements on defence being made in Washington should be kept in mind. They are intended to stimulate Congress to continue the present scale of arms aid to Western Europe, some billion and a quarter dollars a year. It appears to have been decided that the best way of doing this, and also of encouraging the Western Europeans to make a substantial effort of their own, is to stress the possibilities of new defensive weapons which will give security against the Red Army masses through a reasonable military effort on our side which would not undermine economic and social progress.

Thus a fortnight ago the Army released the text of a radio-TV statement to be made by the Chief of Staff, General Lawton Collins, out of which the press produced the sensational report that the U.S. now had atomic artillery shells and small atomic bombs which could be carried by fighter-bombers. The Secretary of the Army, Frank Pace, went a little further in addressing the graduates of West Point a few days later, declaring that "It may well be that tank warfare as we have known it will soon be obsolete."

The way to prevent the overrunning of Western Europe "is to be prepared to meet these masses of heavily mechanized ground forces with smaller numbers of highly-scientific ground troops equipped with revolutionary new weapons . . . (including) the recoilless weapon, the bazooka and the shaped charge . . . and adding to these the more recent developments with regard to guided missiles and rockets, target-seeking equipment, and the possibilities of tactical use of atomic weapons . . ."

—CP

NEW U.S. *Ambassador to Canada, Stanley Woodward, takes up his post.*

—International

THEY CHOOSE FREEDOM: *Over 300 youths from East German Whitsuntide Rally fled to West Berlin. This group finds "U.S. imperialists" not so terrifying.*

Back to Reality

General Collins was more cautious in his actual statement than his civilian chief. He said "it was possible" to develop atomic weapons for tactical use in support of troops. About "atomic artillery" he said that "if we can develop such weapons" they would help to hold Western Europe. About meeting the masses of Russian tanks, he said: "We in the Army have been attempting to build up or to develop new anti-tank equipment, and we have had considerable success."

The headline writers and the reading public tend, however, to strip off the qualifying phrases and assume that we now have all of these wonderful new weapons, and the defence problem has suddenly been solved. This has brought an astringent commentary from the military correspondent of the *New York Times*, Hanson Baldwin.

Baldwin writes: "The plain truth is that there has been no basic change; we still need overwhelming tactical air superiority and a relatively small but highly mobile and superlatively trained and excellently equipped ground force to hold Western Europe. *We have neither today nor will we get them quickly or easily.*

"Nor do we now have the new weapons that have been talked about so glibly. Some of them are not even new: the shaped charge, the bazooka and the recoilless gun were all used during the war. These and land-mines, air-to-ground rockets and other devices all hold high promise as anti-tank weapons. But most of the latest of these are still under development or exist only in prototype form.

"There are not yet any 'atomic artillery shells' or 'atomic warheads on guided missiles' and when there are it would be the height of wishful thinking to imagine—as General Collins apparently does—that the Russians cannot have them too. . . . United States troops, in other words, still are armed with the same weapons with which they ended World War II, and there is no prospect—at present rates of development and production—that all of the newest refinements will be in the hands of the troops for years to come.

"The eventual achievement of a reasonably satisfactory defence of Western Europe against the Russians is entirely feasible, in this writer's opinion, but not until the new weapons are in operational use, not until there are great quantities of them, and not until there are many more troops to employ them, and above all, not until there is far stronger tactical air power."

This takes us right back to General Bradley's statement, *"if given time,"* and to the view of the recent Atlantic Pact military and political conferences, that the next two or three years will be critical. The minimum ground forces, the new weapons and the tactical air power still have to be provided.

And Western Europeans must be instilled with confidence that we are not *"behind them"* but *with them*, fighting for their freedom and ours and not just for the North American "standard of living," so that they will have the will to resist. It would be folly to count on any such clear will existing in several of the major Western European nations at the present time.

A FIGHT FOR FORMOSA?

SIGNS are multiplying that an assault on Formosa will not be very long delayed. The Chinese Communists have been gathering naval vessels and landing craft around Amoy, well to the south of Shanghai and opposite the big island. And Stalin is reported to have said to Trygve Lie that the question of Chinese representation in the UN may be settled before the Assembly meeting in September, because after the fall of Formosa there wouldn't be any Nationalist Government.

Since the fiasco of Hainan Island a few weeks ago there has been less conviction than ever that the Nationalists would make a real stand on Formosa. They have the men and equipment for this, some 150,000 troops including armored formations mustering several hundred tanks, and supported by about 200 planes of which 100 might be available at any time.

They are led by a general, Sun Li-jen, trained at Virginia Military

Institute and enjoying the high respect of U.S. soldiers, who has worked hard at training his men. And pay and food have been far better on Formosa than they were on the mainland.

Yet there is the record: almost nowhere in the past year and a half have soldiers had the will to fight for the Nationalist cause. There is the demoralizing lack of confidence in the determination of the leaders to stick it out. Will they not, as again on Hainan, cut and run for safety at the first real danger? Should the Chiang regime keep several of their biggest and fastest warships handy for flight, that would be a clear sign to the men and would undermine their resistance.

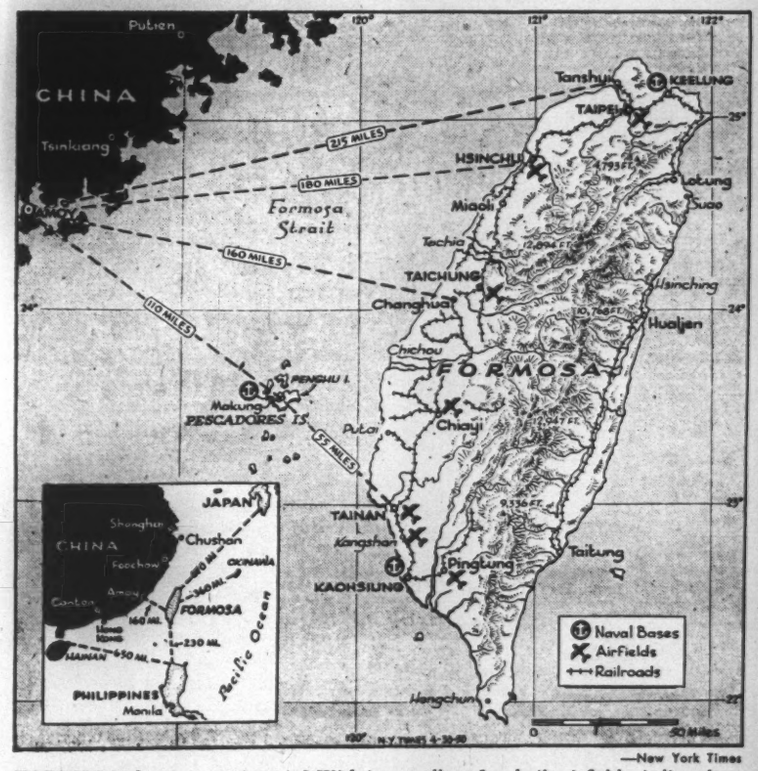
Nor can the Nationalists count on much support from the islanders, after their brutal reprisals against demonstrators protesting the abuses of post-war rule by the mainlanders and in favor of local autonomy, in 1947. At best the Formosa population will be neutral; but many will be actively hostile, and Communist instigation for this will not be lacking. Had a man like K. C. Wu, the former Mayor of Shanghai, been made Governor of this island earlier, the story might have been different. But he was only appointed this year.

The island has been protected from Communist invasion thus far by 100 miles of rough water, patrolled by a much superior Nationalist Navy and Air Force. Chiang is believed to have 10 small U.S. and Japanese destroyers, equipped with radar, which could be very effective against an unprotected invasion fleet, even by night.

But the air cover for the Nationalist Navy and for the island's defence force might dissolve very quickly once the Communists throw their new Soviet jets against Chiang's war-vintage Mustangs, Mitchells, Mosquitos and Liberators. An aerial photo has been taken of a dozen swept-back-wing Soviet jets on a Shanghai airfield, and they are believed to have 30 or more of these fast planes. They may or may not be handled by Soviet pilots; there has been plenty of time to retrain Chinese military and air-line pilots who have gone over to the Communists in numbers.

Considering everything, a stern fight with the leaders dying at their posts, and even more, a successful defence of Formosa, would be an amazing development after the trend of the last three years.

—Willson Woodside



—New York Times

FORMOSA, *bastion or nine-pin? With its excellent Jap-built airfields, it lies close to the Philippines, where Communist-led "Huk" strength rises under misrule.*

CURTAIN HUMOR

A GROUP of members of the Supreme Soviet were returning home from a session in Moscow. Their train coach was filled with laughter and happy talk, for they were carrying with them gifts from the Kremlin: a record player, a bicycle, a bolt of cotton, new shoes and galoshes.

Only two of them were silent and stared dolefully out the windows. They had been honored with complete sets of the works of Lenin and Stalin.

That'll Be the Day

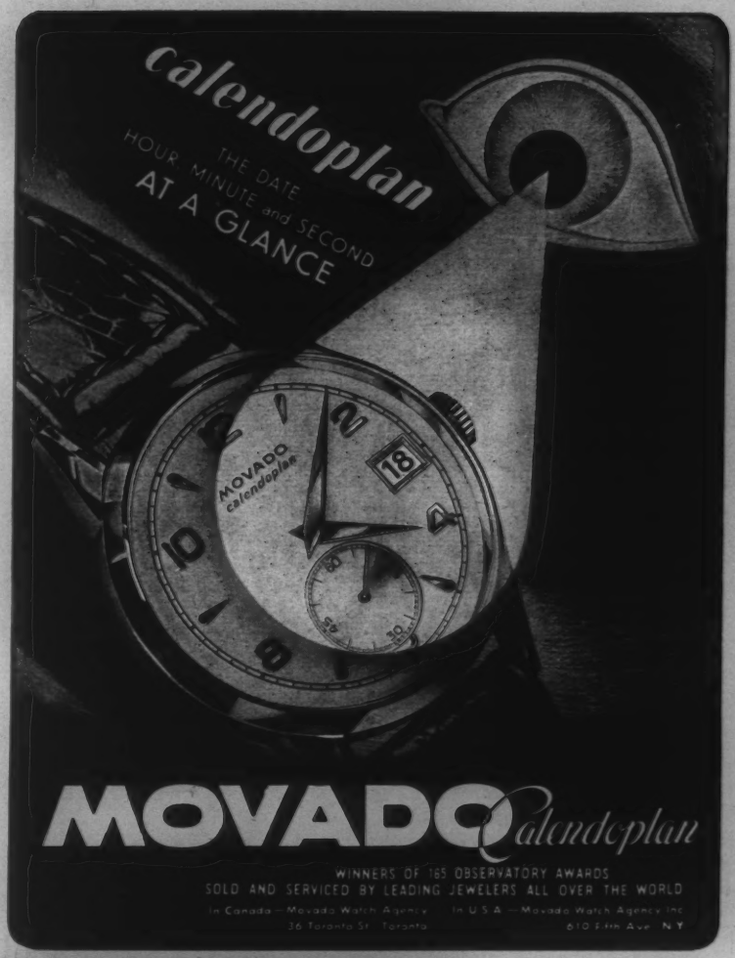
HAVE you ever seen any of the Politburo bosses?

No, but I'd like to very much.

Who would you like to see most of all?

Well, I think that most of all I'd like to see Beria's widow at Stalin's funeral.

■ *THEY OUGHT TO KNOW!* Soviet papers, which recently hailed the 99.6 per cent vote for the Stalin regime, pour scorn on Tito's claim of 93.2 per cent vote as a "forced" election, with "organized" voting.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JAMAICA

LETTERS

Admitting Germans

MY CONGRATULATIONS on the article by Peter Dobell "Shall We Admit Germans to Canada?" (SN May 30). His arguments were effectively presented, although I do not agree with him—not just yet. Let's first take care of a few more thousand English, Ukrainians, Poles, Czechs, Dutch and displaced European Jews, who want to come here. Let's do that for, say, three more years—then let's admit the Germans.

Kingston, Ont. MRS. HOWARD WILLIS

Gentlemen, the King!

THANKS for putting us straight about toasts to the King ("Etiquette", SN May 30). . . We'll drop the National Anthem from our club luncheons forthwith. . . The pianist couldn't play the piece anyway; no one but a couple of bad tenors ever tried to sing it.

Montreal, Quebec. J. J. RYERSON

Early Red River Floods

I NOTICE on your "Front Page" for May 30, under "Winnipeg Has a Destiny," that you refer to Rev. John Black as being the first eye-witness to record a Red River flood.

As far as I know, this is untrue. John Pritchard, (kin to the late Archbishop Matheson of Rupertsland) wrote two letters to the British Isles in the summer of 1826 describing the flood of that spring. Both these were later published by Archbishop Matheson in Manitoba Historical Society pamphlets.

Then, John Gunn, in his published eye-witness history of the early Red River Settlement, goes into the details of this earlier flood quite thoroughly. He was one of the good Presbyterians whose constant efforts finally induced the Missionary Society—after about 35 years—to send a clergyman in to the Scottish settlers.

Then of course there were the written reports of Bishop Provencher, in which, among other things, he describes how his church—on the site of the present Basilica of St. Boniface—was under five feet of water during the 1826 flood, and how he and his parishioners had to evacuate to the higher ground to the east of the present city.

Rev. Mr. Black was a "Johnnie come lately" to the Red River Settlement. Both Roman Catholic and Anglican persuasions had priests in the area in 1818 and 1823 respectively.

Winnipeg, Man. E. B. OSLER

Massys' "Pietà"

A REPRODUCTION of the "Pietà" by Quentin Massys, which is perhaps the most outstanding addition to the National Gallery since the war, appears in the May 23 issue of SN in connection with an article by Paul Duval on the Old Masters' exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto. But no indication is given of the ownership of this picture. . . . I believe that your readers would take a certain pride in knowing that this picture, as well as Wilson's "View of Rome," mentioned in the article (and not credited), now form part of their national collection. Re the Massys "Pietà," it was not this picture but a later version of the same subject that was commissioned as the altar-piece for the Antwerp Cathedral.

Ottawa, Ont., H. O. MCCURRY, *Director, National Gallery of Canada*

On the Pan

CHEERS for Mary Lowrey Ross's panning of "No Man of Her Own" (SN May 30) . . . Too often critics dismiss poor efforts but briefly and leave readers in doubt as to the reviewer's prejudice, This sizzling at length left no doubt, showed no prejudice except that of insisting on good taste . . . Hollywood, your path is tough these days but watch your step more than ever!

Calgary, Alberta. TOM MCINTOSH

Bowls

BOWLERS who read SN must have enjoyed Bob Webber's recent article on "The Cock-Eyed Game" (SN May 30). . . The game, in a rudimentary form, was first played in the 13th century. . . At least two English kings (Edward III and Richard II) banned it for fear that it might jeopardize the practice of archery, then so important in battle. Even after firearms replaced the bow the prohibition against bowling was continued.

Victoria, BC. J. R. EMORY

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

WHY BRITAIN STAYS OUT

Thinks Schuman Steel Pool Authority As Defined, Will be Dictatorial

THE BRITISH Government has declined to join with France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries in talks on the Schuman Plan for a European steel and coal pool, in spite of the fact that the British press and public had in general given the bold proposal a warm welcome, and the United States had approved it. This has given rise to new talk abroad about Britain's lukewarmness towards all projects for European unity. But the London *Observer's* "Student of Europe" points out "one fatal flaw" in the plan which, if not corrected, must wreck it:

THIS FLAW is not economic but political. It lies in the insufficient thought that has been given to the constitutional character of the "higher authority" which is to run the scheme.

This authority would have powers not only equal to, but exceeding, those of most existing national governments. Indeed, perhaps the most unorthodox and sensational feature of the Schuman Plan is that it is not content to

—International

AMIABLE *relations between Bevin (left) and Schuman have not prevented former from refusing to join in steel pool talks. Bevin's illness has revived talk he may leave Foreign Ministry.*

transfer to a supranational authority powers now executed by national governments; it envisages the creation of new vast powers, not at present enjoyed by most governments, in order to vest them in a supranational authority.

This need not be, in itself, an objection to the Schuman Plan. But it is essential to realize that the political powers of such a supranational Coal and Steel Board would be enormous; they are powers such as only the strongest and most ambitious Socialist Governments have so far assumed even on a national scale.

The decisions of such a Board would directly influence the economic welfare of millions of people, from steel magnates to humble workmen. Its decisions would concern such questions as which plants are to get modern equipment first (and thus a great competitive advantage), which will have to wait, which may have to close down altogether; who is to produce specialized (and more or less lucrative) types of steel; whether, in special instances, the coal is to go to the iron or the iron to the coal (thus favoring either Lorraine or the Ruhr).

When the power to make such decisions is assumed by a national Government, everybody sees at once that this is tolerable on one condition only: that the Government remains under strict democratic control. Further, when such powers are assumed by an international authority, national as well as private interests may be affected and must have facilities to argue their case with effect and to bring their political weight to bear.

If control is denied both to the individual and to the nations concerned, then the international authority will have only two futures open to it. If it is powerful enough to enforce its decisions, it will become an irresponsible managerial dictatorship; or, if it is not powerful enough for that, it will become a sham and a flop, and its impotence will be displayed at the first serious clash with really strong private or national interests.

Must Be Done by Cooperation

Obviously both these faults must be corrected. "Executive force" must be placed where it will be backed by real executive power, and where it will be at the same time responsible to an elected and representative body.

Theoretically, this can be done in two ways. Either the proposed authority must itself be given full governmental powers, including police and military power, and be made responsible, as any democratic government is, to an elected parliament of the whole area which it governs. That is, the participant nations must form a *federation.*

Or the proposed authority must be placed under a council of its constituent governments — a council which takes the political decisions by negotiation and agreement.

In fact, since the western nations are not ready for full federation, only the second way is at the moment practical politics.

Moreover, the political body through which the Plan can be worked is already in existence: it is, of course, the OEEC, which, especially now that it is officially and permanently linked with the United States and Canada, has every chance of growing in time into a true Atlantic Ministry of Economics.

The great value of the Schuman Plan is that it brings a new and vital sphere of economic life within the range of that cooperation.

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Goose Bay, Labrador. Here, at the famous airport, the Royal Bank opened a branch in a pioneer area during the war.

U.S. AFFAIRS

PANIC OR COMPLACENCY?

How To Get Steady Defence Effort Without Scaring People of War?

Washington.

THE INTERNATIONAL situation following the London conference has imposed on President Truman and his Cabinet a domestic dilemma which has so far proved insoluble.

If they tell the American people today that the United States is on the brink of war, they spread panic, hysteria, distrust and witch hunts.

If, on the other hand, they tell the American people that they are not in danger, they may promote complacency, refusal to sacrifice large sums on rearmament, and above all reluctance to commit this country to collective security and economic cooperation within the Atlantic Pact. In that case the whole American foreign policy goes overboard and conditions arise in which, as the Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, told Congress recently, "the maintenance of peace and security might not be possible".

As leading members of the U.S. Government privately admit, this difficulty has not yet been resolved. A glance at recent speeches will show that they themselves are divided on whether panic or complacency is the worse evil. You get a soothing speech predicting peace from the Secretary of Defence, Mr. Louis Johnson, followed by warnings of dire disaster from the Secretaries of the Navy and Air Force.

You get Mr. Acheson saying "There is no immediate threat of war" and Mr. Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, telling a group of businessmen: "Already we are being warned against war not only with the new weapons of propaganda, espionage, subversion and sabotage, but also with shooting when the latter is considered necessary." President Truman himself sometimes blows hot and warns of Soviet threats and the need for new expenditures and new international commitments. At other times he blows cold, forecasting diminishing military budgets and better days.

For the time being terror of atomic war dominates over the alternative risk of complacent isolationism. A recent Gallup poll shows a rapid growth in the expectation of war, with 60 per cent of the American public predicting a conflict within five years including atomic bombing of American towns.

As usual fear engenders suspicion: mud-slinging has already ruined many reputations and undermined national confidence in Mr. Acheson himself.

The "total diplomacy" advocated by Mr. Acheson is hard to bear for a nation like the United States which is unfamiliar with prolonged dangers and indefinite threats. Such a foreign policy requires long-term cooperation, economically, politically and militarily, with the Atlantic Pact countries, in order to create "a situation of strength" which would discourage Soviet aggression. It is a policy which is only effective as long as it has public and Congressional backing.

The difficulty of reconciling American public opinion with the exigencies of the cold war is common knowledge in the State Department. Mr. Acheson's address to a joint session of Congress was the first step in a new publicity campaign to popularize foreign policy. It is too soon to judge the success or failure of this official campaign, but many observers are declaring their preference for precipitating a choice between peace or war rather than tolerate the long-term tensions of total diplomacy to which Mr. Acheson and President Truman are resigned.

—International

TENSION: *Can people live indefinitely under fear of sudden attack, exemplified by constant patrols maintained by radar-nosed F-94's around U.S. atomic plants?*

In a university commencement address this week Senator Brien McMahon, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, told his young listeners of his own alarm: "Unless we can somehow bring the armaments race to a halt, I must say in all honesty that I fear more and more abridgements of our freedoms. How can we compete indefinitely with a police state without our own nation being forced at the same time toward a garrison existence?"

This is probably the hardest question now confronting the Government and people of the United States, and the survival of Western democracy may hang on its answer.

By Nora Beloff, Special to The London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

SCIENCE

ATOMIC ENERGY COMING

The Majority of Scientists Hails Industrial Use within 10 Years

CANADIAN industrialists got a peek at their own atomic future a fortnight ago.

When he was asked to speak to the Canadian Manufacturers' Assoc'n meeting in Toronto on the applications of atomic energy to manufacturing, Dr. Leslie Cook, 36-year-old head of the chemistry research division at Chalk River atomic energy plant, said his first reaction was rather glum. "I do not manufacture, I have never applied atomic energy to manufacturing in any way—and I dislike speculation."

But while Cook made no predictions, he did manage to bring together some of the opinions of scientists who

—Capital Press

COOK: *Like the Moovian professor.*

have been spending most of their time since 1939 on atomic energy research.

In the back of his mind were the questions the manufacturers were likely to ask:

Is atomic energy really going to play a role in my plant? If so, will it replace coal or hydro?

Will it give my competitors in Canada or around the world advantages they do not now possess, and how can I adjust to this?

What is the time-scale of the development—when do I have to start worrying? Are there any things I should know about that can be made use of right now?

What is the Chalk River Project doing to safeguard my interests in all this?

Since the take-home pay of the workman in a manufacturing plant is a direct function of the power consumption per head in the plant, Cook said, the only way to increase the take-home pay is through more efficient utilization of the sun's energy. We have already been able to make use of molecular fires—wood, coal or gasoline. The next thing is to learn how to utilize atomic fires.

This is how he outlined it:

"Before proceeding to see what the experts have to say about it however, I should like to reminisce a little about the two other epochal discoveries in man's history of energy application—the discovery of fire and the discovery of the wheel.

"It must have been a turning point in man's history when he learned to light a fire at will. No doubt his first contact with fire was a terrifying one—probably a forest fire which terrified all living animals before it. Very likely early man tumbled only slowly to the enormous idea that when in desperate danger from wild beasts, if he could just set the forest afire he would be saved. After that, learning how to light such a fire was just a matter of scientific research.

"If the Moovian Association of Manufacturers had asked their local expert to address them on 'application of molecular energy to manufacturing' what do you think he would have said?

"Let us guess.

"He probably would have predicted revolutionary changes in the local pottery industry—pottery could now be baked on rainy days as well as sunny. Consequently the geographical location of pottery manufacture might no longer be confined to the sunny Mediterranean—there would be sharp competition from the barbarians up north in miserable, wet Anglia. . . .

"I could spin a very similar yarn about the second epochal discovery—the wheel. But I shall leave that to your imagination, and pass to reading current speculations on the future of the third epochal discovery—atomic energy—with the comment that I am like the Moovian professor—trying not to frighten my audience too much and avoid getting committed to an asylum—and probably missing the truth so palpably that a thousand years hence I shall be as much a joke as the Moovian professor and his pottery manufacturing problems."

Future Looks Bright

Cook then quoted Dr. David Lilienthal, when he was director of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, as estimating the long time prospects of atomic energy as "bright indeed."

"The most common estimate, or guess, according to Dr. Lilienthal, is from eight to ten years to overcome the technical difficulties and have a useful practical demonstration plant in operation.

"There is not any reason to expect that an atomic energy industry will spring into being overnight and make its appearance as Colossus on the national scene, displacing at once the power industries which now serve us and disrupting in a few years' time the whole pattern of our economy. It will almost certainly follow the course of supplementing rather than sup-

What to do . . . and what NOT to do . . . for

APPENDICITIS

MORE AND MORE PEOPLE are learning not to take a chance with a persistent stomach-ache or pain in the abdomen. As it might be appendicitis, *they call a physician at once!*

Aided by advances in medical science, the mortality rate from appendicitis has declined steadily every year for the past 12 years. Today, the removal of the appendix is a relatively simple and safe operation. The sulfa drugs and penicillin have also helped reduce deaths from appendicitis through prevention and control of complications which sometimes accompany the disease.

Prompt medical attention, however, is still the most important single step to complete recovery. For example, recent studies showed that when operations were performed within 24 hours after the first sign of an attack, more than 99 per cent of the patients recovered.

The Doctor says:

1. Appendicitis generally gives adequate warning—pain in the abdomen, sometimes accompanied by nausea, and usually settling after a time in the lower right side. Since the symptoms are not always the same, the wisest rule is: *call the doctor at once for any persistent pain in the abdomen.*

Just lie quietly . . .

2. If appendicitis is suspected, serious complications can often be avoided by keeping the patient quiet, lying down if possible, until the doctor comes. Sometimes the pain may lessen or vanish, but this is no sign that danger is past. Only a doctor, using a blood count or other tests, can determine if appendicitis is present.

No medicines . . .

3. The use of laxatives, enemas, or any external pressure, may cause the appendix to rupture, thus spreading the infection. That is why it is always safest not to give the patient any home remedies or medicines, and to avoid rubbing or pressing the area which is painful.

Nothing to eat

4. Food and liquids put an extra strain on an inflamed appendix and may also cause it to burst. So, the patient should not have anything to eat or drink, until the doctor has made an examination.

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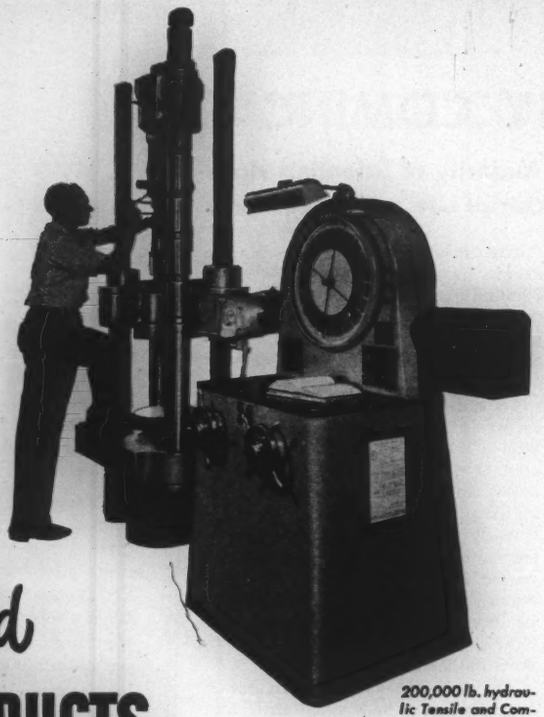

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"The American program aimed at a real pilot plant in 10 years is well under way. Its use in ship propulsion, and as electrical supply land stations are in the forefront. It doesn't look useful for aircraft propulsion (in airplanes the weight of the shield for radiation protection often counterbalance the saving in fuel weight). But it will be of great importance to industries which now use great quantities of hydro-electric power, such as aluminum manufacturing.*

"Canada is well located from the supply point of view. According to Dr. C. J. Mackenzie of the National Research Council, the Chalk River plant has 'an experimental pile with the highest neutron flux density of any pile in the world, which means facilities for experimentation unrivaled at the moment, anywhere.' "

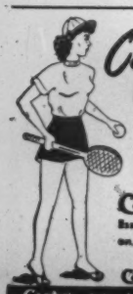
Scientist Cook concluded: "It looks as if we are pretty much in the state of the early Moovians speculating on the future of fire and the pottery industry. The best and most serious estimates of the impact of atomic energy on manufacturing will likely look comically conservative viewed 100 years hence, even though they look disturbingly radical now.

"It looks as if those of us who are still young (that includes all of us, of course) will get a real glimpse of the atomic era before we pass along into mere molecular decay."

*Last week Dr. Laurence R. Hafstad, Director of the Reactor Development of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, told Detroit engineers a little more about the American picture. Nuclear reactors (uranium) must be improved greatly to compete economically with orthodox energy makers. For example, four research reactors cost $2,688 per kilowatt hour of power, as against a coal-burning power plant costing $133 a kilowatt. But just as military research has helped peacetime industry in the past, said Dr. Hafstad, it will speed up the application of atomic energy to industry.

—NFB

CHALK RIVER: *Hottest atom pile.*



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PRESS

FLOOD PICTURE

THE MANITOBA flood, which was accompanied by the most complete news coverage of any similar disaster, was a special challenge to the local newspapers. As a historical record and as an appeal for relief, both Winnipeg dailies published pictorial flood editions.

The *Tribune* went to press May 18 with a 16-page special, and the *Free Press* came out 10 days later with a 40-page tabloid edition. The newspapers paid for the expenses connected with the production, and distribution was handled by newsstand dealers, who sold the specials without profit to themselves. Reporters alternated between dyke duty and the news room.

The T. Eaton Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, TCA, CPA and radio stations helped to sell and advertise the flood editions. Thousands of mail orders for single copies arrived with more than the required 25 cents. The instructions were to keep the change to "flood the fund."

—Bill Rose

REPORTERS *at the* Free Press *(above) and the* Tribune *helped flood the 10 million dollar relief fund.*

EMPIRE BUILDERS

FOR the first time since 1920, Canada is host to the Empire Press Conference, now being held in Ottawa. As well as the Canadian delegates, publishers and editors from United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, the West Indies and colonies are attending.

The editors and publishers who registered in Quebec City June 6 visited points of historic and scenic interest in Quebec and Montreal before meeting in Ottawa. After the conference, they will tour Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, and Muskoka.

For the first few days they had time to become acquainted. From Brighton, England, came W. T. Curtis-Willson, the blind owner of the Brighton *Herald*, and president of the British provincial newspapers.

Blindness, he said, had not diminished his interest in the press. "It's simply the loss of one faculty which forces you to develop the other faculties you may possess."

Mabel Strickland, director of the Malta *Times*, is the only woman delegate. She was a naval cipher officer in World War I and a war correspondent in 1945. B. Mundy, managing editor of a provincial Australian newspaper, is also a justice of the peace. Sir Frank Newnes, who owns 50 publications in England, is chairman of the post-graduate Institute of Dental Surgery.

A couple of outsiders have agreed to attend some of the conference. They are Arthur H. Sulzberger, publisher of *The New York Times*, and Roy H. Howard, president of the Scripps-Howard chain.

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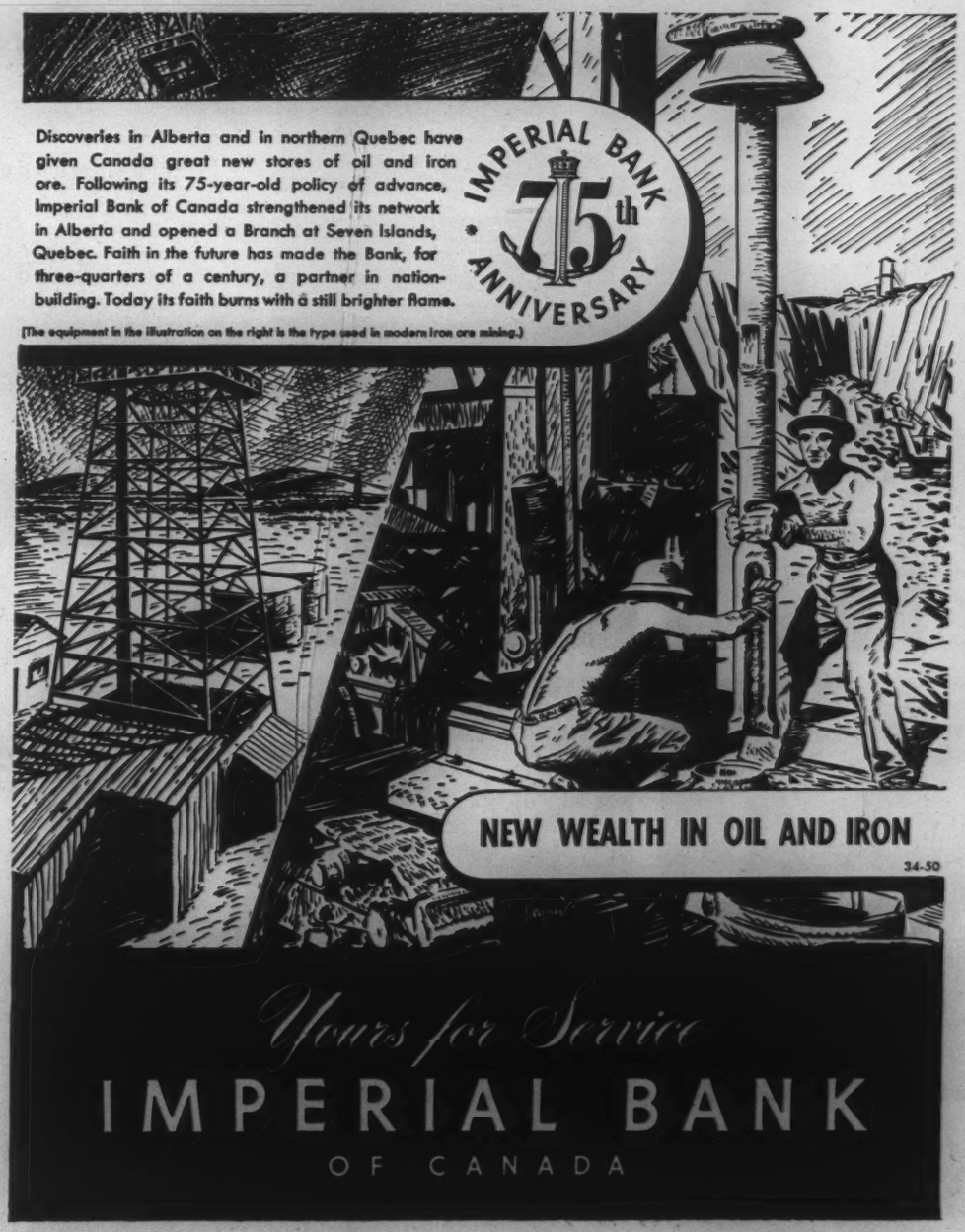
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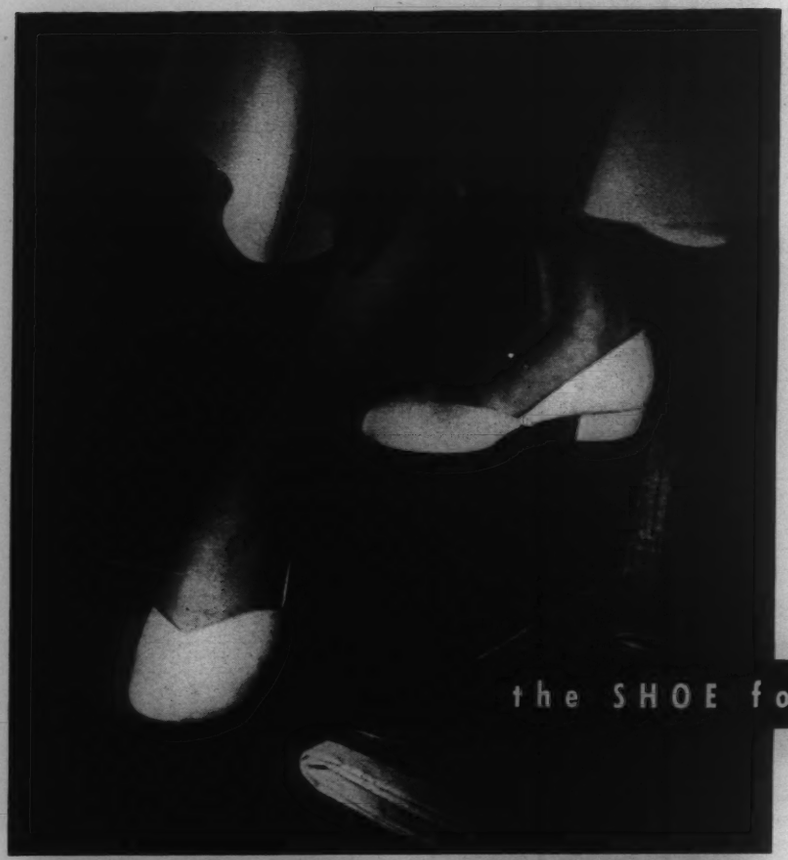

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FILMS

PRIVATE PURGATORY PUBLIC PATHOS

SUCH FILMS as "No Sad Songs for Me," and even, so far as good intentions go, "The Big Hangover," are probably a step in the right direction. "No Sad Songs for Me" deals with the subject of cancer. "The Big Hangover," after almost interminable clowning over its hero's special problem, (a teaspoon of brandy sends him higher than a kite), comes up unexpectedly with an attack on anti-racialism.

Hollywood obviously wants both to take these painful themes seriously, and to be taken seriously itself. At the same time it can't relinquish its function as mass-entertainer. Its solution is to keep one foot tentatively on the ground and the other firmly planted in its inalienable Never-never land. Though honestly interested in pointing the moral, it can't resist adorning the tale with all the rich old dishonest embellishments.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

"No Sad Songs for Me" has been described as the bravest picture of the year. It is doubtful if the medical profession would endorse it on those terms, since it uses the dreaded word cancer only once, and shies away fearfully from any details of symptoms or diagnosis. It *is* brave, however, in the Hollywood sense—*i.e.*, that its producers have laid good money on the line with no guarantee of a safe return on investment.

THIS IS the story of a happy wife and mother (Margaret Sullavan) who visits the doctor for a pregnancy checkup and finds that she is the victim of inoperable cancer and must die within a year. Rallying from the shock she resolves to keep her malady a secret and make the most of her remaining months—a difficult program, since her husband (Wendell Corey) is busy on a surveying project that keeps him away from home most of the time in the company of his new drafting assistant. The assistant turns out to be a handsome Swede (Viveca Lindfors); so while the wife busies herself bravely with her home and her community activities, the husband is off tramping the country with his assistant, or studying her ardently at a distance through his theodolite. As it works out, after some highly emotional passages, the doomed wife gets her husband back, and by the time the picture ends, has made all arrangements for the future, which include setting Miss Lindfors up in her place.

Apart from the nature of the heroine's malady and the finality of her end, there is very little in "No Sad Songs for Me" to distinguish it from any of the more harrowing daytime serials. The hand of the plot contrivers is always busy creating "situations" which are timed and devised to

move the susceptible; and if they fail in their purpose it is because even the susceptible recognize by this time that people at the final point of anguish don't look or behave in ways likely to ingratiate themselves with large audiences.

Margaret Sullavan and Wendell Corey are both persuasive performers and between them they manage to make the film quite agreeable to watch; which is in itself a curious defeat of the studio's more serious intention.

"THE BIG HANGOVER" presents Van Johnson as the newly admitted member of a highly respectable law firm. The junior member is a shy youth with one peculiarity—the merest taste of alcohol sets him to singing, making love to the boss's daughter (Elizabeth Taylor), and carrying on interminable conversations with dogs and even floor-lamps. There seemed to be no hope of any end to these antics until Senior Partner Gene Lockhart, wearing his meanest and most wheedling expression, popped his head about the corner of the door. At this point the film takes an astonishing *volte face*. The genial members of Mr. Johnson's legal firm are suddenly revealed as a mean double-dealing crew, ready to divert the noble uses of the law to evicting a cultured Chinese doctor from a restricted apartment block. So the hero gets drunk in earnest, flings himself out of their company and takes a humble job with the city solicitor. Frank Capra might have done something with this material, but unfortunately it fell into less gifted hands, and so goes on and on, playing both foolish ends against the dull middle and wasting everybody's time.

"DOCUMENTARY" is a forbidding word and one hesitates to use it in describing such a pure, gentle and absorbing film as "The Quiet One." Indeed it is less a documentary than the actual story committed to film of a neglected ten-year-old negro boy whose lost communications with the human race are finally restored through love and patience. A quiet revelations of the lonely heart of childhood, it is unfolded with a wonderful absence of psychiatric jargon, and its conclusions are as unpretentious as its story. Like all the best pictures about children it was made with few resources except imagination, intelligence and charity in the Pauline sense. It is hard to imagine a picture more fitted to reveal the spiritual impoverishment of better-heeled studios with good intentions.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—MGM

"THE BIG HANGOVER"

■ The Montreal Repertory Theatre had hoped to buy their present rented quarters and re-do the building. The report of two architects proved that alterations were impractical. The lease has been renewed for two more years and MRT will be on the lookout for a new location.

■ Toronto's Michael Ney is playing at Stratford-on-Avon Theatre; was selected from several hundred applicants. Even established actors consider it almost an honor to play at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. After four years in the navy, Michael attended University of Toronto; played in Hart House Theatre under Robert Gill's direction.

■ Ben Ross of Vancouver applied for admission—among 200 other applicants—to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London, England. Ben was one of the lucky ten accepted. He has been there since February. Acting awards in Vancouver include 24 gold medals, 9 cups.

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THEATRE

A WHOLE WEEK'S RUN FOR DOYLE'S "DAYS"

ANOTHER Canadian has found a Canadian group willing to do a Canadian play. This time it is the professional Canadian Repertory Theatre of Ottawa. And the play they presented was "Days of Grace" by Ottawan William Doyle. The play deals with a civil servant who resorts to lobbying and bribery to supplement his income.

WILLIAM DOYLE

The CRT evidently chose well in its first Canadian presentation. William Doyle is a fourth - generation Ottawan; knows his types. Said Bob Blackburn in *The Ottawa Journal* after the first night performance: "It would be nothing new if Ottawa decides in advance that this play by a local man can't possibly be good, but there is little justification for the idea. Mr. Doyle, seasoned by Broadway and CBC experience, has turned out a play a cut or two above some of the plays of Broadway and London chosen by the company."

Doyle is just as cynical about the prophet-in-his-own-country repudiation. He says: "Unable to discover any domestic demand for dramatic writing, I am normally employed as a salesman." At the moment a play of his is in the hands of Tallulah Bankhead. There's no star role for her but she's trying to interest others in it.

But perhaps the future isn't going to be quite as black and gloomy for the Canadian playwright. The London Little Theatre is offering a $1,000 prize for a full-length Canadian play. That should give a boost to Canadian writing. Last season the New Play Society of Toronto did five new Canadian plays. The summer stock companies are toying with the idea of including at least one Canadian play in their season. The Michael Sadlier group (Niagara Falls-Peterborough circuit) have scheduled a new Robertson Davies play and the Barn Stormers at Jackson's Point on Lake Simcoe have lined up a number of revues, mostly Canadian written.

■ There's a summer course on Children's Theatre at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. Those taking it are in for some real solid schooling. The teacher may be only in his early twenties but he's a master at pantomime and staging. He's Jack Medhurst of Toronto. Jack is himself a graduate of the Toronto Children's Players. This is the group which Dorothy Goulding has directed so successfully. Jack has also acted in summer stock in Toronto and with the New Play Society. And he makes the most amazing masques. He will be teaching that trick at Edmonton, we hope.

JACK MEDHURST

MUSIC

OUR NEW AMBASSADORS

Two Canadian Artists on Records; Two More on the Concert Stage

THE first recording of Canadian classical music for international distribution so far made in another country arrived in Canada this week from London, England, and is now being distributed across the Dominion.*

Featuring two piano compositions, the record thus makes available to the world the music of **Barbara Pentland** of Vancouver, one of Canada's most notable musical names, and **Kenneth Peacock** of Ottawa, who has achieved distinction both as a pianist and the composer of award-winning compositions.

The record was made by London Records (English Decca) in England, and consists of "Studies in Line" by Pentland, and "Bridal Suite" by Peacock. The featured artist is Reginald Godden, considered by many critics to be Canada's leading concert pianist, and a foremost interpreter of contemporary music. Godden is Principal of the Hamilton Conservatory of Music and special lecturer at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto. He was chosen to record this first international release of Canadian music while on concert tour in Europe last December.

BARBARA PENTLAND

Barbara Pentland is noted on this continent as a principal exponent of modern techniques in composition. Born in Winnipeg, she was musically educated in Winnipeg, New York and Paris. She lectured in composition and theory at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto until her appointment last June to the Music Faculty of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. Her "Studies in Line" is made up of four movements bearing sketches as titles rather than verbal titles. The first bears a picture of a "graph;" the second, a picture of "circles;" the third, a "straight line;" and the fourth, a "zigzag." These four sketches represent both the general contour and the emotional effect each movement is intended to convey.

KENNETH PEACOCK

Twenty-eight-year-old Kenneth Peacock was born in Toronto, was leading a dance-band by the time he was twelve, had his ATCM at 15, and his Mus. Bach. Degree at 20. His "Bridal Suite" is a satirical piano novelty in four movements: "Something Old", "Something New", "Something Borrowed", "Something Blue."

*Single record: No. T 5697.

—Nott & Merrill

ROBERT *Graham: To science, music.*

■ When Robert Graham appears as guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert in Toronto on June 22, it will be his fifth engagement as soloist at Varsity Arena. A recent graduate in medicine, Dr. Graham will be featured in the Max Bruch Concerto as well as in selections by Debussy, Schubert and Wieniewski. Joseph Littau will conduct.

AMBASSADOR

CANADIAN-born concert pianist, **George Haddad,** is enjoying a highly successful initial concert tour of England and the Continent. Following his debut in London, the *Daily Telegraph* said: "George Haddad gave a much applauded recital at Wigmore Hall last night. A certain spark in his playing struck the audience very favorably. His style spoke of a natural aptitude and he proved an excellent exponent of Milhaud and the moderns."

His recital at Salle Gaveau, Paris, was during Easter week, an unorthodox time for recitals in Paris, but it drew a full house that greeted him enthusiastically, and he was invited to give five broadcasts over Radio-Diffusion Française following this Parisian debut.

Haddad gave a number of broadcasts over BBC London (short and long wave), and three from Rome, one of which originated from the Vatican Radio Station and comprised works by contemporary Canadian composers. He is booked for Brussels, The Hague, Oslo (another all-Canadian program), Stockholm, and for television in England before sailing in mid-June for New York.

GEORGE HADDAD

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SPORTS

WATCH THAT COMPETITION

Is Association Football or Soccer New Rival of Canadian Rugby?

MONTREAL Alouettes announce, through coach Lew Hayman, that their training season this year will open July 29. This may strike the uninitiated as a bit early for the so-called "Fall pastime," but what should strike them a lot harder is the reason advanced by Hayman.

Lew says that by the end of July he expects to have no fewer than 60 U.S. college and pro players in line for a try-out with the Als. That is a lot of football players in anybody's language, and it shows that senior amateur rugby in Canada has come a long way.

A lot of these 60 athletes will be in the market owing to the amalgamation of the two big professional leagues across the line. During the amalgamation, about three teams went out of existence, including the Buffalo Bisons. Others will be college graduates not drafted by the big leagues, who normally play with smaller pro or semi-pro clubs.

—CP

WILL *English Soccer* . . . .

This year they are flocking to Canada, and it isn't the prospect of our lovely autumns that is attracting them. It is rather the fat rolls of green stuff which Hayman and his colleagues are ready, willing, and able to pay.

Although with the current early starts and late finishes of the rugby season it might look as if the boys were trying to compete with baseball and hockey for the customer's dollar, the fact is that rugby has never faced any serious competition from any other sport.

Nothing much else is played in September, October, and November... yet. But the competitor is there, and finally being intelligently pushed.

When the English Internationals played an all-Ontario soccer team in Toronto on the Queen's Birthday, the crowd was not particularly large (perhaps due to the fact that roughly two dozen other events were going on in the city at the same time). But it included a number of kids from Toronto schools, admitted free through the co-operation of the school authorities and the local soccer commission. The purpose was frankly to arouse and encourage interest in the sport.

A few years ago, a soccer game in most parts of Canada, no matter who was playing, would not have drawn flies. Crowds recently have comfortably topped the 10,000 mark. Native leagues are flourishing. For most immigrants, soccer is their game.

All this presents so far no very serious threat to rugby. Soccer is a summer sport hereabouts. It has not caught on in most schools, and is a minor sport where it has. But a trend is a trend, and if the kids suddenly start taking a shine to the game real trouble for rugby could ensue.

For a few years past, those in charge of senior rugby have made the mistake of virtually ignoring the juniors and intermediates. If they needed players, they could get them from the States, in large quantities. They forgot two things. First, there is a league limit on the number of im-

Rescues Driver Trapped In Cab of Submerged Truck

Russell Yard, 25, of Vancouver, B.C.

WINS DOW AWARD

When the wheels of William Hagsted's truck accidentally hit the side of the wharf, the vehicle was thrown 30 feet down into the icy harbour waters. Russell Yard, a refinery employee, waited only long enough to see that others had gone for ropes and to phone the inhalator squad. Then, without removing his clothes, he plunged into the water. The harbour was twelve feet deep and Russell Yard had to make several dives before he was able to grapple with the truck door.

Getting the door open under water was no easy task . . . but courageous Russell Yard persevered, finally dragging the driver free and bringing him to the surface. At the wharf, both men were pulled up to safety.

For deeds such as this, more than 185 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April, 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

BA-608

ports. Second, in general, Canadian rugby fans will always want to see a certain percentage of Canadians on their clubs.

This season there appears to be a welcome tendency toward encouraging the minor classifications with money, coaching, and equipment.

Just how much of this tendency springs from patriotism and how much from simple self-preservation, it would be crude to speculate. But from any point of view it is a sound idea. Rugby players of senior calibre don't just happen; they have to be gently nurtured.

If the rugby moguls revert to their habit of ignoring the minor leagues, and the soccer people continue to encourage their particular brand in every way they can, the next few years could be very interesting. Nobody is saying they *will* be, but they *could* be.

—CP

. . . rival Canadian Rugby?

TIRED READERS

'WAY BACK in 1875, one Capt. Matthew Webb stepped into the English Channel on one side and somewhat later stepped out on the other after swimming the intervening distance. In 1926, New York's briefly-celebrated Gertrude Ederle proved that a woman could do it too. Since then, a number of people have swum the Channel.

Apparently, however, not enough. At least 60 ambitious natators intend to compete for the London *Daily Mail's* £1000 prize for the fastest crossing made this coming summer. One possible contestant is CNE long-swim victor Cliff Lumsden of Toronto. He would be well advised to think it over carefully first. Swimmers may not be growing tired of Channel swims, but newspaper readers are.

ALL-AROUNDERS

PROBABLY the most interesting events at the Olympic Games, or at any track and field meet where they have them, are the pentathlon and the decathlon. They show a lot more about the abilities of the individual athlete than any single event.

A man may be able to run the one hundred in record time and still not be much use at anything else. He may be able to throw the discus farther than a politician can throw a male cow, and still be beaten in the 220 by a mother pushing a perambulator.

A man who excels in the decathlon, though, is an obvious all-around athlete. He's got to be able to do several things very well, and everything reasonably well. His title really means something.

All this is brought to mind by the two charity baseball games served up for Winnipeg flood victims by the Toronto Maple Leafs and Montreal Canadiens, of the NHL. It is a novel sight to see a team of hockey players throwing balls and swinging bats. It would be even more interesting to watch them some other time with lacrosse sticks, or a basketball, or wearing rugby uniforms.

Perhaps someone ought to award a trophy (and even a substantial annual reward, just to make it attractive) for some kind of a team pentathlon.

Memorial Cup competition informs us that the members of the junior Canadiens are adept at hockey, but gives no hint of any other athletic abilities. The big Calgary Stampeder linemen look good on the rugby field, but how are they on skates?

The ancient Greeks weren't as obscure as their language. They knew that proficiency in a single event might often be a fluke of nature. They reserved their loudest cheers for the man who proved able to do most things best.

Competition by teams at the sports of hockey, baseball, lacrosse, rugby, and basketball might be a little impractical. It would certainly be difficult to arrange. But it conjures up a wonderful picture.—*Kim McIlroy.*

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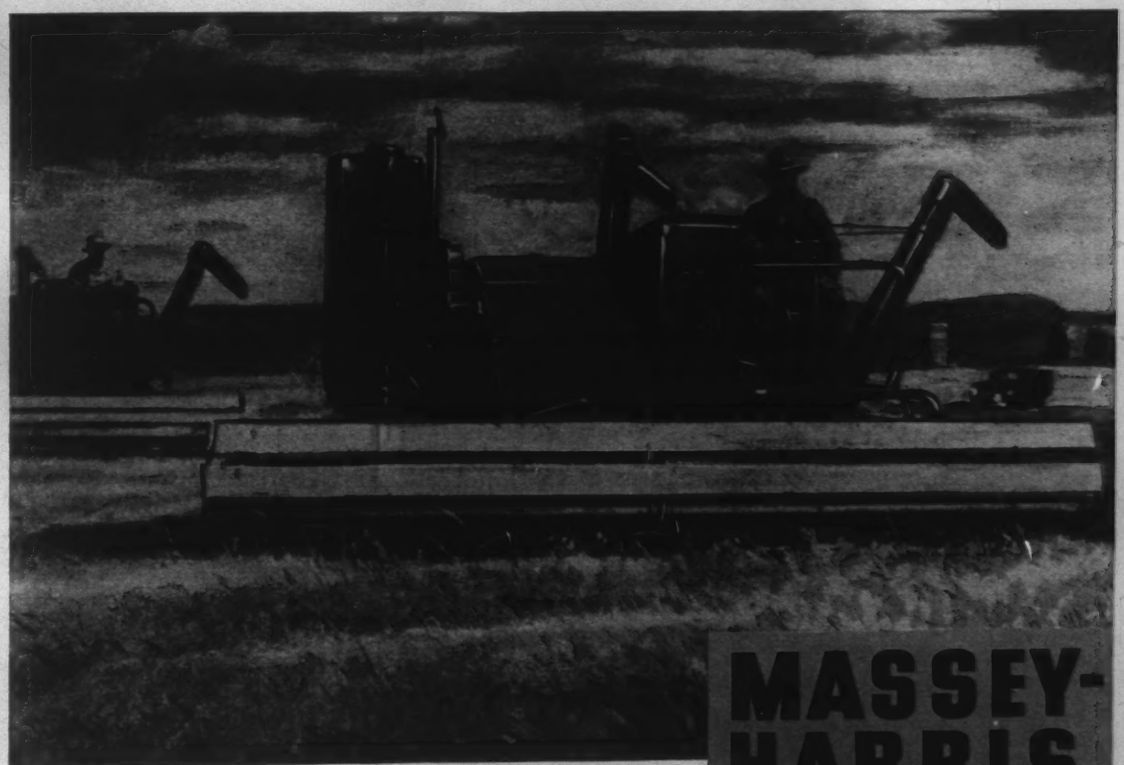
Everybody benefits when farmers are prosperous. Take the past five years. Farm buying power was approximately 95% higher in 1945-49 than in 1935-39, increasing farm demand for hundreds of products. Farm buying broadened the foundation for the all-round expansion of Canadian business, with the result that more Canadians were employed at higher wages and salaries than ever before.

Farmers, in turn, benefited from a keen demand for their products in all Canadian towns and cities, plus a steady export market . . . completing a true prosperity cycle.

The total effect was greatly amplified by more efficient farm production. In the past five years, Canadian farmers replaced 1,000,000 horses with new tractors and power-farming equipment. By so doing, they not only withstood the loss of thousands of farm workers who moved to town and city jobs, but raised their 1945-49 production nearly 25% above the 1935-39 level.



With the latest model Massey-Harris super-combine, one man can cut and thresh more wheat in a day than 9 or 10 men were able to do in two days, with horse-drawn equipment. Since 1847, Massey-Harris has been a leader in engineering better and better machines for more efficient farm production.

PEOPLE

LIFE GOES ON

■ The **Hon. Wendell B. Farris,** Chief Justice of BC's Supreme Court, doesn't think there'll be a shooting war. Speaking at the 150th anniversary of the University of New Brunswick, the 63-year-old native of White's Cove, NB, admitted that he did not think the threat of war would clear in his lifetime. But he thinks the Russians are "cold-bloodedly practical" and that "none realize more than they do that to start a shooting war is to commit suicide."

■ Toronto Argonauts seem to be having trouble with their players. **Frankie Morris,** last season's captain, announces he will play for Edmonton Eskimos this year. **Don Durno** and **Doug Pyzer** have already announced they'll be with Edmonton. **Robert Moran,** Club President, shrugged off the loss of Morris. "We suffered only one loss that really hurt. That was when **Royal Copeland** went to Calgary. As for the stories of dissension within the club, I think they have been pretty well discounted. Certainly the public reaction seems to indicate that. Our advance sale of tickets is heavier than it ever was."

■ Southern Alberta looked pretty good to returning **Hutterites** last week. Twenty-one sect delegates had been to Mexico to find "Paradise." Instead they found a climate of 110° and living conditions of 1850. Pigs and chickens lived in houses and one hotel had a rooster tied up outside as an alarm clock. Sanitation was "terrible." Water was scarce, the land was bare as a floor. Option on the land offered them was held not by the Mexican Government but by an ex-army officer of the 1915 revolution. The delegates found that English is rarely ever spoken in Mexico and had great difficulty in making themselves understood. After three days they gave up the attempt and returned to Macleod 47 days earlier than intended.

■ Former movie star **Horvath Ladislaus** was once famous in Europe for his profile. He was a Hungarian "Barrymore" to his fans. Now 39, he has arrived in Ottawa along with other DP's and he's likely soon to be milking cows for some Ottawa Valley farmer. "I don't mind," said he, "but I hope to go to Toronto and start a movie company when my time is up."

■ One result of the Red River floods, says **W. H. Darracott** of Winnipeg's National Employment Service, will be full employment this summer, fall and possibly winter. But for hard-hit families the way back will be long and heartbreaking. Typical scene "to come home to" is pictured in the Wildwood area. Walls, piano, davenport already grow mouldy; a radio-phonograph is almost covered with evil-smelling slime. Volunteer workers wonder what to tackle first. Meanwhile, several thousand homes have been approved for habitation and damage appraisal officials are making the rounds. Residents have to keep their ruined furniture until it has been inspected.

—CP

NOT SO NICE *to come home to.*

DREAMSTUFF

■ Most colorful rags-to-riches story so far to come out of Alberta's oilfields is about the **Thirteen Mulligans.** William Mulligan came to Bon Accord, just north of Edmonton, with his father 50 years ago. They took up a homestead and the Canadian Government threw in mineral rights with the title. With his wife and 11 children he's been living in a dirt-floor hut.

Now oil has been found a stone's throw from the Mulligan's tumbledown barn. Sale of drilling rights on

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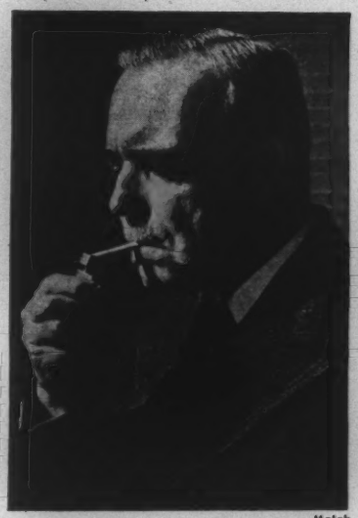
their half section has already made them rich. They've retained a 12½ per cent interest in the well and sale of points in this share has brought in $40,000. This was soon spent. The Mulligans now have a new tractor with hydraulic hoist; a gasoline-driven washing machine, the pride of Mrs. Mulligan; a $4,000 7-seater sedan in which they've travelled 7,500 miles in Canada and the U.S.; a diesel caterpillar; a 3-ton truck, a wagon for the children and a small hut for part of the family to live in. Next "must" is a new house "with a full basement."

"The wife and boys can do what they want with the money. They stuck with me when we had nothing to keep us alive but the milk from five cows," Mulligan, now 69, says.

■ In Peterborough, Ont., to open the $3,500,000 Civic Hospital, **Prime Minister St. Laurent** urged Canadians to take pride in their citizenship. Canadian citizenship, he said, means tolerance, respect for the rights of others and lending a helping hand to neighbors in distress—in Canada or the world. "Barring war—and about war I am an optimist—I believe, provided we strive to be even better citizens than those who have gone before us, we can look forward with confidence to developing a nation even greater than anything dreamed of by the Canadians of earlier generations."

■ Five years ago RCAF veteran **Floyd G. Van Wyck** had a job with a promising future. But while travelling near Kaladar on Highway No. 7 for a large tire and rubber company he "saw Ontario's Land o' Lakes country and fell in love with it." He quit his job. Now he and his wife are among the district's most go-ahead resort owners with a group of white cottages in a beautiful birch grove beside Lake Mazinaw. He had to sell his car to keep going and the Van Wycks, now five in number, travel everywhere by truck. "Sure, it's been tough," says Floyd, "but who wouldn't work to live in a land like this. Keep your cities and your desk jobs. This is my life and I've built it with my own hands."



—Malak

"ABOUT WAR *I am an optimist.*"

Brain-Teaser:

A Bone To Pick

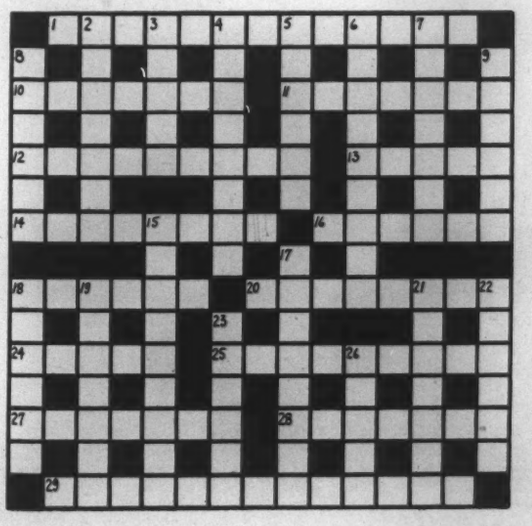
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Ineradicable. (4,2,3,4)
10. There's little ring about a tunnel. (7)
11. When honorable, doesn't get the 13. (7)
12. Must be off, by the sound of it! (9)
13. See 11. (5)
14. It's blown its note around outside, perhaps. (8)
16. Made completely on edge by starting a fight. (6)
18. Her bonnet's off then for a change! What a laugh! (6)
20. For a fee I kill, making a quick appearance. (8)
24. Kind of nut—— (5)
25. ——who is left with it, he hopes! (9)
27. There are 151 on this newly formed team! (7)
28. Cardinal? No, Lord Ian! (7)
29. Tremble at the crap game. (5,3,5)

DOWN

2. 28 disguised as Tasso's Prince of Este. (7)
3. Delivers? No sir! (5)
4. I run into a tent for this kind of food. (8)
5. "Detestation of the high is the involuntary . . . . . of the low". (Dickens) (6)
6. His last fling lasted a hundred days. (9)
7. I visit Lyons twice, but not on the quiet. (7)
8. Welsh rodent? Cheese it! (6)
9. Come off that high horse! (6)
15. Early North American stationery. (5, 4)
17. I sob when it's broken and I get the short end. (4-4)
18. Antonym of 23, with frills and frippery. (6)
19. A 4 food will do this to you. (7)
21. Stiff after getting in here? You'll feel it so! (7)
22. Strangely enough anger rises when lye is split. (6)
23. Disrobe, if you like, but I'd keep my shirt on. (6)
26. Where Calgary stampeders are roughriders. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Up and around
9. Usurper
10. Collide
11. Theme
12. Owns
13. Menu
15. Restless
17. Frisky
19. Inhale
21. Intaglio
24. Gems
25. Leda
26. Tenet
28. Reredos
29. Emblems
30. Mendelssohn

DOWN

1. Usurers
2. Ample
3. Dormouse
4. Racine
5. Ugly
6. Drivers
7. Butter fingers
8. Beauty contest
14. Aria
16. Lily
18. Sneakers
20. Humdrum
23. Lantern
25. Lessee
26. Taboo
27. Odin

(111)

First Aids For Salads

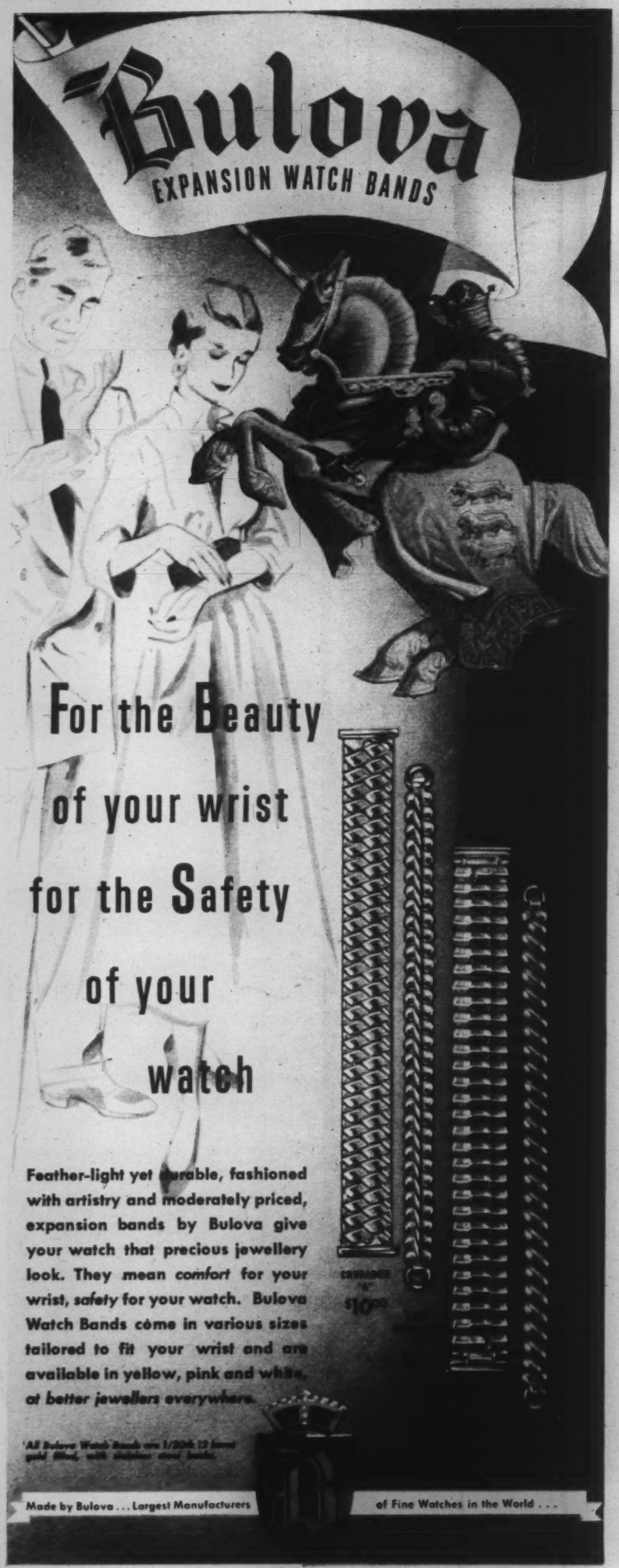
Apple pie without cheese, they say, is like a kiss without a squeeze — and a salad without dressing would be even duller. Doubtless, dear reader, you never think of one without the other, but do you think as much about the dressing as you do about the vegetables or fruits you serve? Some people shop very carefully for the makings of a salad, and then fail to bring out the flavours because they use ordinary vinegar.

Heinz Vinegar has been for years the main factor in the widespread fame of Heinz pickles, and since Heinz Vinegars, with their extra zest and tang, go further than most, they cost less to use.

Give your salads a strengthening first aid treatment by using the world's best vinegar.

HEINZ VINEGARS

57 Salad Dressing • Mayonnaise • Sandwich Spread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INTERMISSION

Meditation on a Gadget

by J. E. Middleton

AT THE University of Toronto plans are in preparation for the construction of a thinking-machine. This does not mean that human thinking thereabouts is to be abandoned, either among Professors or undergraduates. It is rather to be supplemented.

Glorified calculating-gadgets, tossing off cube-roots to six or seven places of decimals, are common enough. This will be something more. It will respond to stimuli, electrical, visual, aural. It will consider a flock of circumstances, favorable or unfavorable, and make decisions, as cool and correct as an algebraic equation, and wholly free from emotional content. They say that it will be able to read, to write and even "to play a passable game of chess."

I AM NOT sure that the playing of only a passable game of chess is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Many of us can do that. Also most of us can read and write. The concept of a machine doing such things is merely unusual. It recalls Dr. Johnson's remark about a woman preaching or a dog walking on his hind legs, "It is not done well, but you marvel that it is done at all."

For however accurate machine-judgments may be in the field of astro-physics or electronics, that sort of bony thinking must be less than satisfactory. Human judgments are clothed with rosy flesh and are alive, even when they are wrong.

In Politics, for example, the Liberal Leader assembles all the observed facts, considers possible trends in national affairs and so builds a policy for the Party. It will have a touch of *rouge*, deriving from traditional French Canadian politics; also something of the *bleu* of a country parish—altar and hearth—combined with the bluer *bleu* of St. James Street. The green of continuing youthful idealism will not be missing and there will be such other tints as might represent pride and courtesy, scholarship and the joy of battle. These are emotional colors which a machine would reject in the formulating of a policy.

SIMILARLY, many of these same tints and a few others gleam from the Progressive Conservative Party. Mr. Drew and his friends would have no patience with a fabricated, ice-cold machine-made policy.

Naked logic might fashion a CCF program, but it would ignore Mr. Coldwell's rose-pink and wishful thought that people generally have a sweet and thankful nature proportionate to the amount of their social security. Also a Communist policy produced by the machine would not be recognizable, since the whole spectrum of hates which the Party cherishes would not register.

So in politics the thinking-machine would have no future.

It would be of little use in business or in domestic affairs, for many of the considerations inherent in our thinking would be out of its scope; such as edging-out a competitor, making a good impression on the neighbors, or keeping up with the Joneses.

Human thinking is improved by exaltation and well-being, such as follows the catching of an oversized trout, the making of a hole-in-one, or the buying of a new hat. Machine-thinking would be all on a dead level. The mechanism would not be dulled by gastric acidity or ulcers, or quickened by kissing the right girl (or the right man) at the right time. In short the proposed machine will be inhuman, even to the point of ghastliness.

EDITORS would blanch at the sight of it. Naturally so, since they must put human interest into their arguments, or stop editing. Theologians would look once at it and shudder, even as Martin Luther in the Wartburg, seeing something of the sort in the shadows of his room, and heaving a bottle of ink at it. For such a machine, all brain and no heart, would be the very Devil.

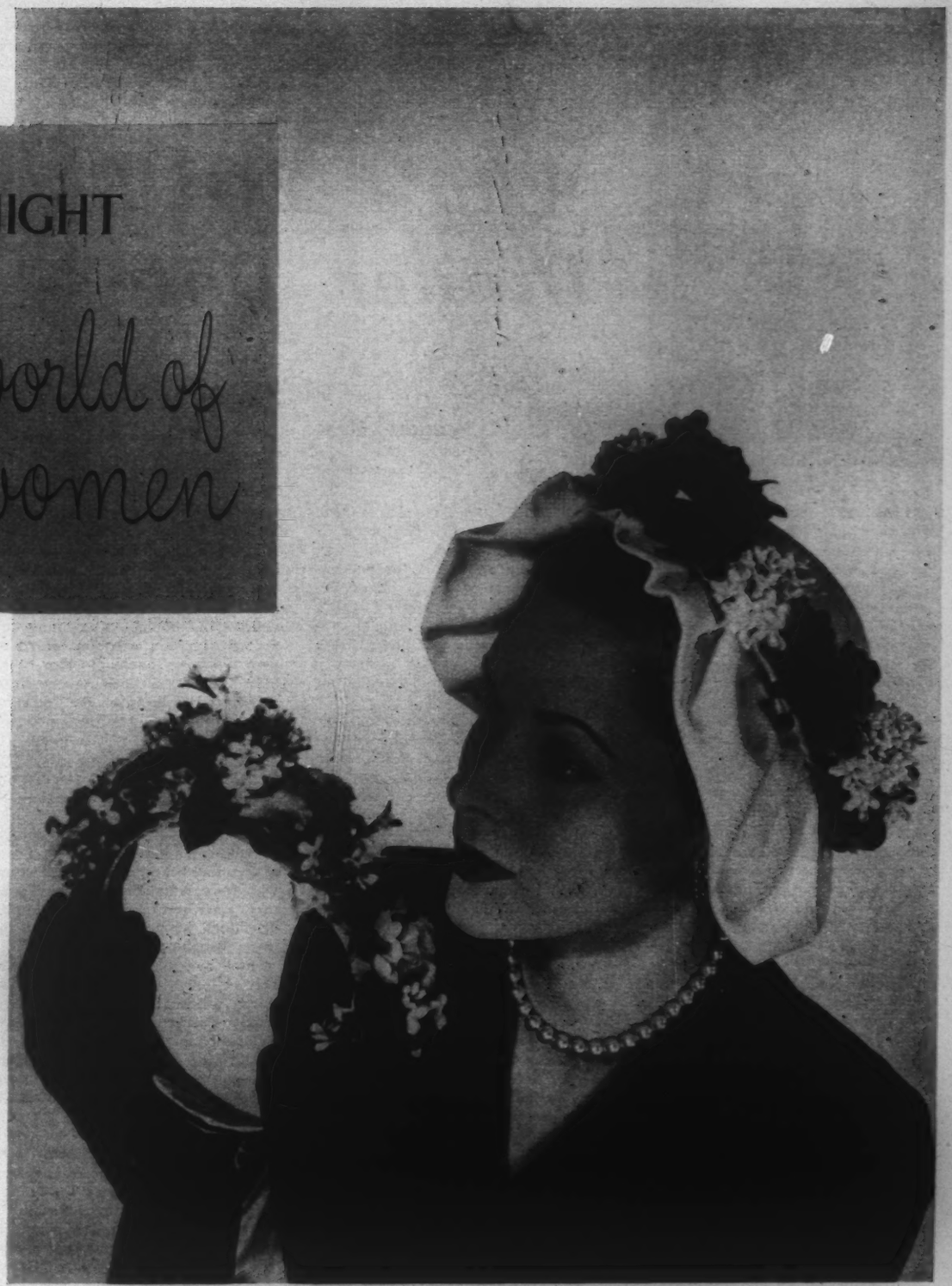
Men and women use a modified logic, a qualified calculation. Feelings rule. Even a mathematician or physicist is an imaginer before he is a thinker. While constructing hypotheses and testing them by the tools of thought his heart is not inactive. Pride, ambition, emulation, patriotism, even self-enjoyment, are the stimulants which keep him at the task. And when it is complete, when a shining, new nugget of knowledge is ready, he is in no hurry to call the world to witness. Another feeling bothers him; that of doubt. He calls other experts to test his thinking, lest some flaw might have crept in.

Uncertainty is the romance of living, and thinking. If every problem, large or small, could be answered at once, automatically, there would be no problems, and no fun.

Will you propose marriage to Dolly or to Sylvia? Will you join the Masons or the Rotary Club? Will you buy a Ford or a Buick, or just continue walking? Will you back Flying Guest in the Sixth Race to win or merely to show? Each a problem, wrinkling the fevered brow!

Who wants it solved by a gadget? Not I.

SATURDAY NIGHT world of women

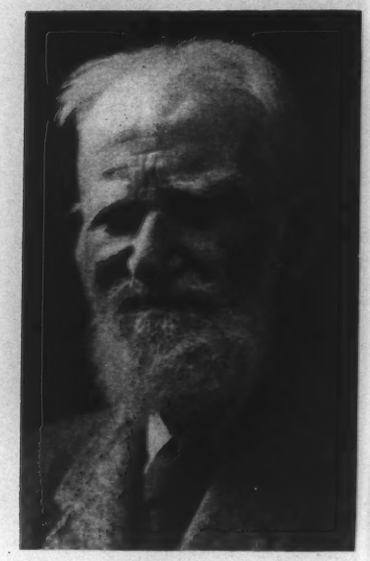


WHITE PIQUE *hat with or without wreaths. Halo wreath on hat consists of red currants and white lilacs. Alternate wreath is made of tiny pink roses, white lilacs and green satin ribbon. Hat and wreaths by Sally Victor.*

EVOKERS OF COOLTH: *A bed of mint deep in a garden . . . a frost-rimed silver cup . . . perfumed sharpness of freshly cut limes . . . tinkle of ice against glass in shade of a low-spreading tree . . . white organdy curtains waltzing in a breeze . . . fragrance of grass newly cut . . . colored canopies at the windows . . . strawberries laid in cracked ice . . . open roadsters, sun glasses . . . window boxes brimming over with petunias . . . town black frock (preferably sheer) topped by a white pique hat with flowers on it . . .*

Germaine Guèvremont chose G. B. Shaw

Who's YOUR Dinner Date?



by Margaret Ness

COLUMNIST Margaret Aitken picked up the phone. "Chartwell, England," she said firmly. Long Distance made the connection. A well-recognized voice answered. "I have been asked by SATURDAY NIGHT," explained Margaret of Toronto's *The Telegram*, "to choose a dinner partner. Anyone I like to have. And so I choose the man of rolling words and glorious phrases."

Long Distance cut in here. "Sorry," said LD, "time's up and there's another party from Toronto wanting to speak to Winnie Churchill."

In this imaginary transatlantic call, author Marjorie Wilkins Campbell was waiting by her telephone, finally got her turn. "Dear Mr. Churchill," she began, "I pick you for your sense of humor, your apparent insouciance." From Montreal, publicist Marney Roe of Bruck Mills was next to call Chartwell for a date . . . "because Mr. Churchill has such a wide knowledge of everything, including art."

If SATURDAY NIGHT had held this dinner party, telephones would have been ringing all over the world. Even the Dalai Lama of Tibet received a bid from author Frances Shelley Wees. "To see into his mind," said Frances, "would be like peering through one of the last magic doors." And Pandit Nehru of India shared himself with radio columnist Dick Diespecker of *The Vancouver Daily Province* and women's editor Marjorie Oliver of *The London Free Press* and Dr. Margaret McCready, head of Macdonald Institute, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Peg's reasons seem to sum up the others too: "He might not be a merry dinner partner but undoubtedly would be provocative . . . and one might glean some great basic principles of government and personal convictions from him."

NO STRINGS were attached to the selection of dinner partners. The people queried were merely asked what one person—male or female—they would like. Down in Bolivia on a Canadian Government mission Dr. Hugh Keenleyside of Ottawa said that quite a few years ago he met "a young woman who seemed to be intelligent, humorous, exciting, perceptive, generous, astringent and charming in just the right proportions." She was his choice. And "after 25 years I speak with some assurance. Her name is Katherine Keenleyside." Then, too, Dinner-Candidate No. 1 for poetess-radio columnist Mona Gould of Toronto was her own husband. "He's stimulating to be with . . . a charming conversationalist and proof of the pudding is the fact that no matter what person I meet, I just can't wait to talk it over with him."

William Arthur Deacon, book page editor of Toronto's *The Globe and Mail* and past president of the Canadian Authors' Association, wouldn't play fair. He named his wife and also his family, and then old tried and true friends. "I can read about the great in books."

MOSTLY everyone we queried wanted a member of the opposite sex for a dinner partner. Said Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT B. K. Sandwell when we sprang the male or female angle on him: "I certainly shouldn't bother to ask a man to a dinner party. That's nonsense." But a few persons did choose their own sex. Mrs. Muriel Fergusson of Fredericton would like to chat with Eleanor Roosevelt. But then Muriel only wanted to find something out: "I am completely puzzled how Mrs. Roosevelt organizes her life to be so extremely well-informed and at the same time have so many interests and accomplish so much in the same 24 hours allotted to us all." Muriel Fergusson speaks from experience. She is Regional Director of Family Allowances for NB.

And Toronto photographer John Steele wanted to shop talk with Philippe Halsman who has probably had more of his photographs appear on the cover of *Life* than any one else. "His work," said John, "comes nearest to the type of work I want to do, and I feel we would be able to talk on, not just through the dinner hour, but for the evening and the night."

"We'd like to sit one on each side of S. J. Perelman," confided Johnny Wayne and Frank Shuster. Canada's radio funsters feel Perelman is the finest humor writer in the business. "He'd be stimulating, and we'd like to find out the way he thinks."

In Montreal Lawrence Sperber was asked to select his dinner date. Lawrence Sperber designs and makes women's clothes. But did he choose a lovely woman, wearing one of his own creations? Not at all. He voted for Lawrence Montague Lande who is in finance and who, as a hobby, collects old books. "Everything connected with him is so foreign to my own business," said Sperber, "that after spending an evening together, I feel refreshed in mind. As you know, this ladies' line requires a terrific amount of ingenuity."

B. K. SANDWELL himself chose Señora Eva Peron, "partly because she is an extremely beautiful and witty woman, and partly because she ought to have very interesting views on some of the other beautiful and witty women who have influenced the world's history, such as Cleopatra, the Empress Theodora, Marie Antoinette, the Empress Josephine and Nell Gwyn."

Two politicians would be at SN's Dinner Party. Ethel Stark, who is Conductor of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra, asked for Maurice Duplessis. Now while she says she would like "to discuss the growing musical efforts of our Province with him," we wonder if she mightn't, just casually, bring her gals to his attention, musically speaking of course.

On the west coast Dorothy Taylor wrote: "For purely selfish reasons, and in order to relax and enjoy my dinner, I'd choose our own Boss Johnson, Premier of BC. Whether Boss is squiring the little Royal City May Queen or the National President of the IODE, he is a natural and amusing partner. And if he doesn't soon invite me to dinner on the strength of this choice, I'll be very much surprised." Last December SN put Dorothy and her Winter Fair prize-winning bull on its cover. Dorothy is editor-publisher of New Westminster's *The British Columbian*.

THE THEATRE seemed to be interested in the theatre. Bob Gill, Director of Hart House Theatre, Toronto, took Bea Lillie as his dinner partner. Betty Mitchell directs most of the plays for Calgary's "Workshop 14". She chose Tyrone Guthrie because "perhaps I could learn from him something about the mysteries of stage direction."

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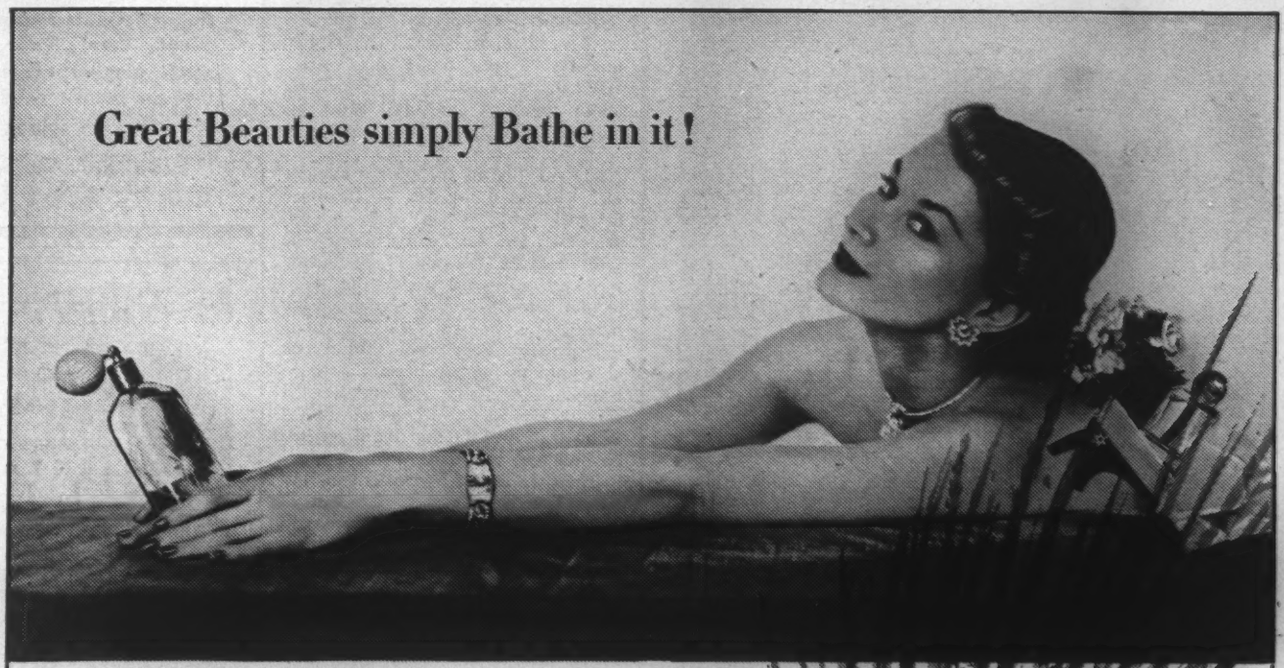

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SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

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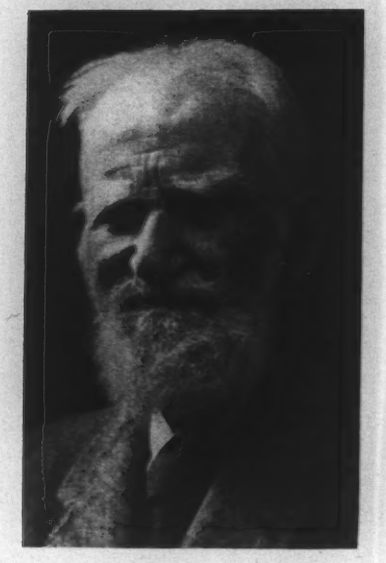
Who's YOUR Dinner Date?

by Margaret Ness



COLUMNIST Margaret Aitken picked up the phone. "Chartwell, England," she said firmly. Long Distance made the connection. A well-recognized voice answered. "I have been asked by SATURDAY NIGHT," explained Margaret of Toronto's *The Telegram*, "to choose a dinner partner. Anyone I like to have. And so I choose the man of rolling words and glorious phrases."

Long Distance cut in here. "Sorry," said LD, "time's up and there's another party from Toronto wanting to speak to Winnie Churchill."

In this imaginary transatlantic call, author Marjorie Wilkins Campbell was waiting by her telephone, finally got her turn. "Dear Mr. Churchill," she began, "I pick you for your sense of humor, your apparent insouciance." From Montreal, publicist Marney Roe of Bruck Mills was next to call Chartwell for a date . . . "because Mr. Churchill has such a wide knowledge of everything, including art."

If SATURDAY NIGHT had held this dinner party, telephones would have been ringing all over the world. Even the Dalai Lama of Tibet received a bid from author Frances Shelley Wees. "To see into his mind," said Frances, "would be like peering through one of the last magic doors." And Pandit Nehru of India shared himself with radio columnist Dick Diespecker of *The Vancouver Daily Province* and women's editor Marjorie Oliver of *The London Free Press* and Dr. Margaret McCready, head of Macdonald Institute, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Peg's reasons seem to sum up the others too: "He might not be a merry dinner partner but undoubtedly would be provocative . . . and one might glean some great basic principles of government and personal convictions from him."

NO STRINGS were attached to the selection of dinner partners. The people queried were merely asked what one person—male or female—they would like. Down in Bolivia on a Canadian Government mission Dr. Hugh Keenleyside of Ottawa said that quite a few years ago he met "a young woman who seemed to be intelligent, humorous, exciting, perceptive, generous, astringent and charming in just the right proportions." She was his choice. And "after 25 years I speak with some assurance. Her name is Katherine Keenleyside." Then, too, Dinner-Candidate No. 1 for poetess-radio columnist Mona Gould of Toronto was her own husband. "He's stimulating to be with . . . a charming conversationalist and proof of the pudding is the fact that no matter what person I meet, I just can't wait to talk it over with him."

William Arthur Deacon, book page editor of Toronto's *The Globe and Mail* and past president of the Canadian Authors' Association, wouldn't play fair. He named his wife and also his family, and then old tried and true friends. "I can read about the great in books."

MOSTLY everyone we queried wanted a member of the opposite sex for a dinner partner. Said Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT B. K. Sandwell when we sprang the male or female angle on him: "I certainly shouldn't bother to ask a man to a dinner party. That's nonsense." But a few persons did choose their own sex. Mrs. Muriel Fergusson of Fredericton would like to chat with Eleanor Roosevelt. But then Muriel only wanted to find something out: "I am completely puzzled how Mrs. Roosevelt organizes her life to be so extremely well-informed and at the same time have so many interests and accomplish so much in the same 24 hours allotted to us all." Muriel Fergusson speaks from experience. She is Regional Director of Family Allowances for NB.

And Toronto photographer John Steele wanted to shop talk with Philippe Halsman who has probably had more of his photographs appear on the cover of *Life* than any one else. "His work," said John, "comes nearest to the type of work I want to do, and I feel we would be able to talk on, not just through the dinner hour, but for the evening and the night."

"We'd like to sit one on each side of S. J. Perelman," confided Johnny Wayne and Frank Shuster. Canada's radio funsters feel Perelman is the finest humor writer in the business. "He'd be stimulating, and we'd like to find out the way he thinks."

In Montreal Lawrence Sperber was asked to select his dinner date. Lawrence Sperber designs and makes women's clothes. But did he choose a lovely woman, wearing one of his own creations? Not at all. He voted for Lawrence Montague Lande who is in finance and who, as a hobby, collects old books. "Everything connected with him is so foreign to my own business," said Sperber, "that after spending an evening together, I feel refreshed in mind. As you know, this ladies' line requires a terrific amount of ingenuity."

B. K. SANDWELL himself chose Señora Eva Peron, "partly because she is an extremely beautiful and witty woman, and partly because she ought to have very interesting views on some of the other beautiful and witty women who have influenced the world's history, such as Cleopatra, the Empress Theodora, Marie Antoinette, the Empress Josephine and Nell Gwyn."

Two politicians would be at SN's Dinner Party. Ethel Stark, who is Conductor of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra, asked for Maurice Duplessis. Now while she says she would like "to discuss the growing musical efforts of our Province with him," we wonder if she mightn't, just casually, bring her gals to his attention, musically speaking of course.

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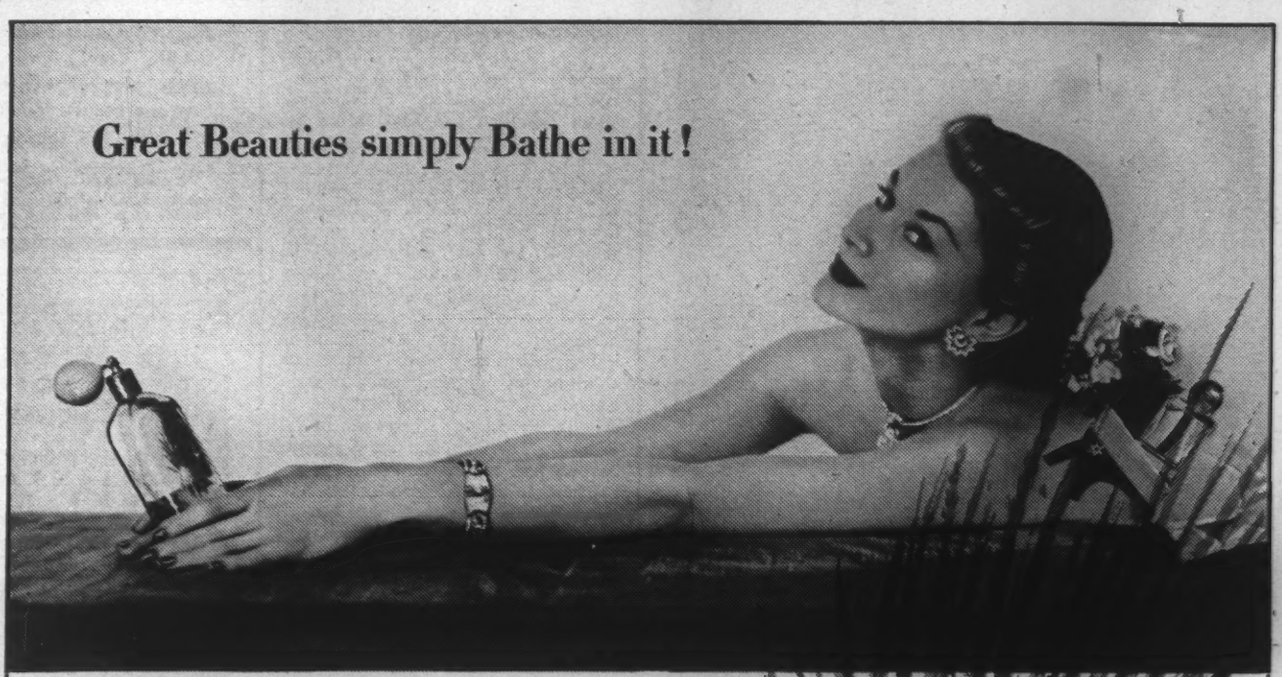

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nature and I feel I could talk to him easily on any subject."

Mrs. Mary Copps has been court reporter in Timmins, Ont., for twenty years. She would like the opportunity of having a heart-to-heart talk with the Prime Minister. She would like to bring to his attention some matters about elderly people which she has learned "as Chairman of our 'Sunshine at Sunset' committee of the Soroptimist Club of the Porcupine."

Out at the International Trade Fair last week we ran into Mrs. S. C. Latif, wife of the Pakistan Counsellor to Canada. We sprang our question on her. "Paul Robeson," she replied quickly. "I so admire his voice." What about his politics? "I never think about politics," she said. "Just his glorious voice."

AND AT one of the Italian exhibits Dr. Vittorio Lombardi, a furniture designer from Milan, was an old smoothie. He was "embarrassed," he said, because he could not decide whether he would prefer the intellectual conversation of a man or the beauty of a woman. "But," he murmured with a deep bow, "should I be choosing my dinner partner here in Canada, I should not hesitate. I should choose a *Canadian* lady." What have we got that the *Signorine* haven't, Dr. Lombardi?

Then we decided we'd like to find out whom a couple of men who've seen the great come and go, would choose. Jimmy Keane has been doorman at the Mount Royal in Montreal for 26 years. He was all for the Governor General, Viscount Alexander. "I've met His Excellency several times when he's been staying with us and I'm sure we would have a good time at dinner. After all we're both Irish, even if His Excellency comes from Ulster. And when two Irishmen get together they generally have a fine time of it." At Toronto's Royal York, doorman Charlie Holt held out for his own wife. "I've never seen anyone who could come up to her."

FOR a statistic of whatever significance you want to infer, no one chose Stalin. Nor did any one choose Princess Rita Hayworth Ali Khan or any other Hollywood glamour personality.

Who would be YOUR dinner date? It's a fascinating query to spring on friends. Whom would we choose ourselves? It's no secret. Our dinner date would be Noel Coward.

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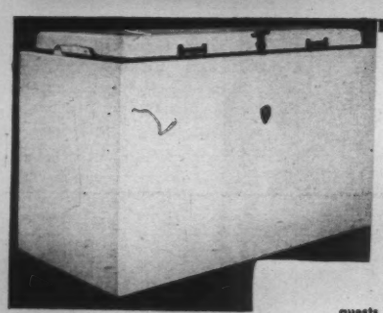

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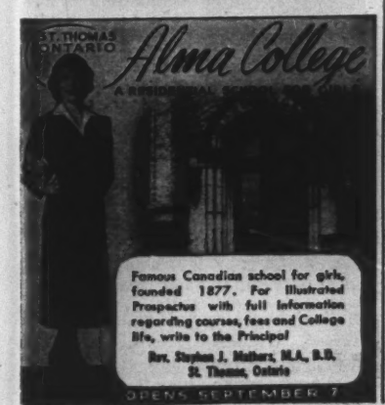
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OPENS SEPTEMBER 7

Concerning Food;

FLAVORS OF SUMMER

SEEMS it's always the third meal in the day that really tests your ingenuity. Whether it is served midday or evening it's easy to get in a menu rut and stay there. Soups are this column's downfall—we seem to forget that other members of the household might like something a bit more chewy. But we can always please them at this time of year with this casserole dish.

Asparagus and Eggs

Wash, scale and cut into 1" lengths 2 lbs. fresh asparagus. Cook in boiling salted water until tender, adding the tips the last few minutes of cooking. Drain. Spread in a buttered shallow baking dish.

Hard cook 10 eggs, slice in half and remove yolks. Mash with a fork, add:

2 small tins (2¼ oz.) deviled ham spread
1 tsp. grated onion
½ tsp. worcestershire sauce
1 tbsp. mayonnaise
½ tsp. dry mustard
½ tsp. salt

Refill egg white halves and place on top of cooked asparagus in casserole. Cover the whole thing with a good cheese sauce.

Melt 6 tbsp. butter in top part of double boiler, add 6 tbsp. flour and combine. Add 3 cups milk gradually and stir until thickened and smooth. Set over boiling water and add 2 cups grated nippy cheese (really nippy), ¼ tsp. dry mustard, 1 tsp. salt and a dash of pepper. Heat over boiling water until cheese is melted. Taste and reseason. Pour over eggs and asparagus. Mix 1 cup cracker crumbs with 2 tbsp. melted butter and spread over top. Bake in 400°F oven about 20 minutes or until the top is brown.

Baked Deviled Eggs

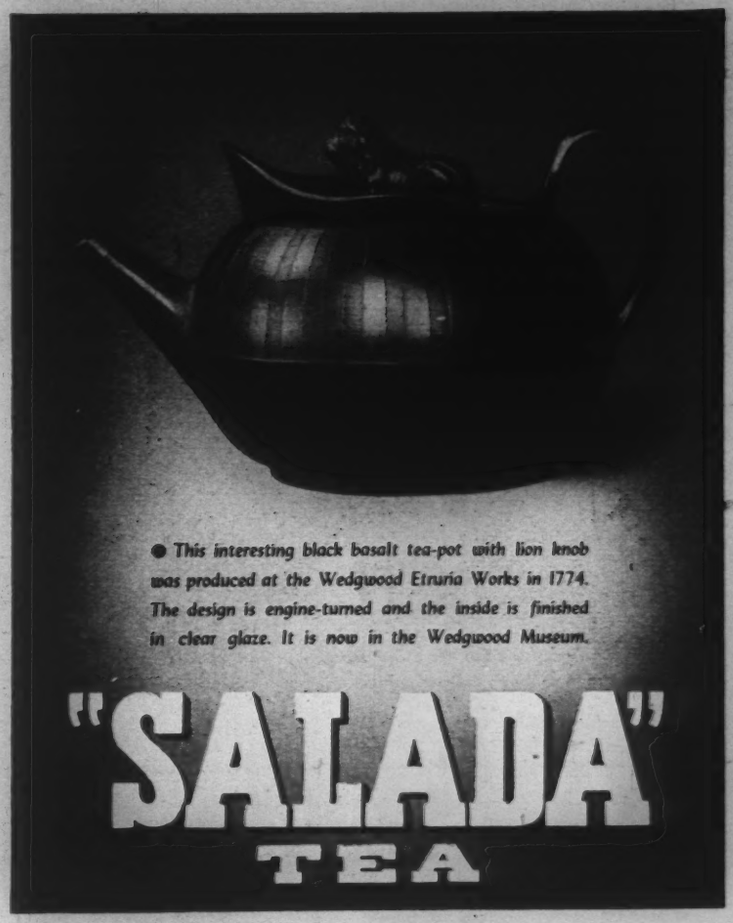
This is a quick version.

Hard cook 6-8 eggs. Cut in half and remove yolks. Mash and mix with 4 slices bacon crisp-fried and crumbled and enough tomato catchup to moisten. Season to taste. Refill egg white halves. Place in greased casserole. Heat 1 tin condensed cream of mushroom soup with 2/3 cup milk and pour over eggs. Top with crushed potato chips and bake in 350°F oven about 15 minutes or until sauce is bubbly. Enough for 3-4 servings.

An elegant finish for luncheon or dinner is—

Strawberry Sherbet

Press through a sieve 1½ cups hulled and washed fresh strawberries. Add 2/3 cup canned sweetened condensed milk and 2 tbsp. lemon juice. Chill the mixture. Turn refrigerator to coldest setting. Beat 2 egg whites until stiff and fold into strawberry mixture. Turn into freezing tray and freeze until frozen 1" from edge. Turn into cold mixing bowl and beat until smooth but not melted. Return to tray and freeze until firm. About 5 servings.



● This interesting black basalt tea-pot with lion knob was produced at the Wedgwood Etruria Works in 1774. The design is engine-turned and the inside is finished in clear glaze. It is now in the Wedgwood Museum.

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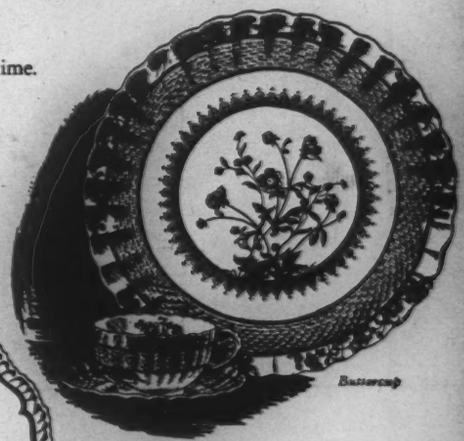

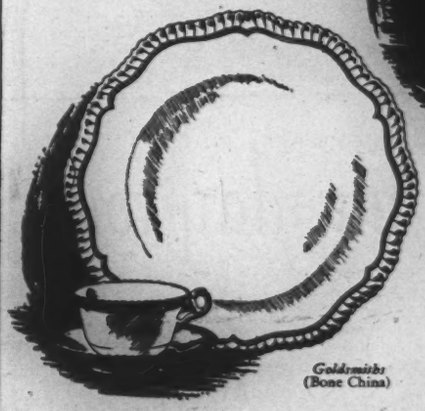

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JUBILEE PREXY

ELECTED President of the IODE at their Golden Jubilee convention in Montreal was **Mrs. John H. Chipman,** MBE, of Toronto. She is a life member of the 48th Highlanders Chapter; was a member of one of the original Toronto IODE chapters, the Lord Nelson Chapter; is a life member of the National Chapter. For seven years during the war, Mrs. Chipman convened National Camps and Service Libraries; received the MBE for this service. Mrs. Chipman is also a life member, Havergal Old Girls' Assoc.

—CP
MRS. J. CHIPMAN

■ Mere males, look to your laurels! At the University of BC three pretty maidens walked away with law honors. **Jean Shirley Thomson** of Vancouver and **Constance Dora Holmes** of Victoria were the top two—and scholarship winners—in second year; **Mary Frances Southin** of Windsor, Ont., topped first year.

■ **Lois Marshall** has done it again. Just last month this Torontonian won the $1,000 "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" award; now she is richer by another $1,000. She is the winner of the Eaton graduating scholarship for the most outstanding student of the Royal Conservatory of Music. The scholarship is given by T. Eaton Co.

■ At McMaster University, 100 graduated from the School of Nursing last week. **Mrs. Charles McGlashan,** of Fenwick, a graduate nurse herself, saw three of her daughters graduate; was accompanied by graduate-nurse daughter **Eleanor.** Graduating McGlashans: **Jean, Catherine and Mary.**

■ In Morden, Man., is a pleased new nurse. She's **Merle Ann Menzies,** and she's the proud possessor of two scholarships from the University of Saskatchewan. One was for distinction in nursing; the other, for the most distinguished graduate. Merle took the combined nursing and degree course at the University and the city hospital.

■ Another winner in the scholarship sweepstakes! **Orrine Hutchison** of Ottawa has been awarded the W. L. Mackenzie King Fellowship. This gives the holder one year's post graduate work at the University of Toronto in international relations. Orrine attended the University on a Reuben Wells Leonard scholarship and a Maurice Cody scholarship in Canadian history; spent her third year at Queen's University; returned to U of T for this her final year.

—CP
ORRINE HUTCHISON

■ And in Glasgow, Scotland, **Freda Trepel,** Winnipeg pianist, gave her first concert-on-tour last month. Glasgow critics spoke of her "brilliant technique, "imaginative interpretation."

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Great Moth Invasion

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT HAS always fretted my friend Miss A. that she is unable to find a satisfactory relationship between the Communist Party and natural catastrophe. She is convinced that both the dry spell of 1949 and the recent floods in the West were brought about by means of some diabolical scientific device hatched up behind the Ural Mountains. The difficulty, she points out, is to prove anything to the so-called Liberal Mind which prefers to accept a natural explanation of everything.

"How about the so-called Reactionary Mind?" I asked.

"Not much better I'm afraid," Miss A. said. She laid aside her DDT sprayer and, going over to her desk, picked up a bill and handed it to me. "Here, read this."

"One muskrat coat—worn. Storage charge $4.00," I read.

"Well, what do you think?" Miss A. asked.

"It seems a pretty high charge for a coat that was just about ready to be made into seamen's vests," I said frankly.

Miss A. snatched the paper way. "You're reading the wrong side," she said. "Here, read this."

"We agree to store your article," I read, "and protect it against loss or damage by fire, water, theft, or moths, excepting loss or damage caused by riot, insurrection, military or usurped power, civil commotion, or Acts of God or the King's Enemies."

"Well?" Miss A. asked.

I SAID it certainly threw a pretty majestic light on her old muskrat coat, and Miss A. took the paper away from me impatiently.

"You're missing the point as completely as the storage company," she said. "They figure on mass-insurrection but they're quite incapable of imagining a deliberately planned Moth Invasion by an enemy power." She looked at me sharply. "You must have noticed an unprecedented number of moths this spring," she said.

"Certainly," I said. "I do every spring since I can remember."

"And you possibly noticed that the invasion reached its height some time after the visit to this country of the Reverend Hewlett Johnson," Miss A. went on.

"You don't mean that the Reverend Hewlett Johnson brought along moth-eggs in the episcopal luggage!" I said.

"I wouldn't care to commit myself as far as that," Miss A. said. "However, we must observe the facts. The Red Dean is obviously the tool of the Communist Party. The Communist Party can achieve its ends only through the destruction of private property. Insurrection, usurpation of power, civil commotion, etc., are impractical at the present time. Then what better agent could there be for stealthy incessant destruction than the housemoth?" She looked at me steadily. "These moths are being deliberately brought into this country."

"Good heavens!" I said, horrified at the thought of diplomatic pouches crawling with larvae.

"COLONEL Drew was perfectly right," Miss A. went on after a moment. 'The danger is far more widespread than we think. Only for the moment they are lying low, incubating in the natural humus of obsolete legislation."

"Moths?" I asked, startled.

"No, enemy agents," Miss A. said.

An enemy agent disguised as a moth wavered by and Miss A. rose and chased it into the clothes cupboard. "They creep into the woodwork and hide behind hatboxes and disguise themselves as spots on the wallpaper," she said.

"Who, Communists?" I asked nervously, but Miss A., busy with her witch-hunting, didn't answer. She came out in a moment, looking flushed and ominous. "Moths are not the only danger," she said. "The spruce budworm has become such a menace that it is threatening the entire pulp and paper industry, and consequently the existence of a free press. Visitors from Northern resorts report that mosquitos this year are of gigantic size, and fiercer and more numerous than in former years. How are you to account for this strange activity in the insect world except as a campaign directed by some outside power?"

"What are we to do about it?" I asked anxiously.

MISS A. went back to her clothes cupboard and studied it gloomily. "Total extermination is the only answer. I intend to ask the landlord to fumigate the entire apartment."

She reported a day or two later that the landlord's attitude to her proposal had been both lax and impertinent. He had declined to undertake a moth offensive and had suggested that some people were subject to moth-hysteria.

"However I don't intend to let the matter rest there," Miss A. said. "I mean to report this attitude to the authorities. Only I can't decide whether to take it up with the Rental Board or the Department of Health or the Mounted Police."

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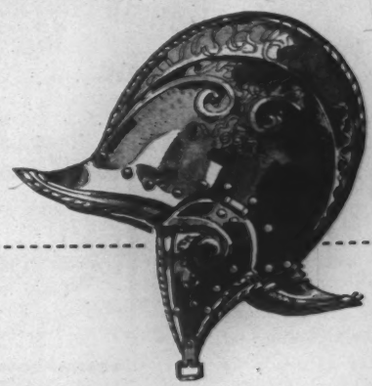

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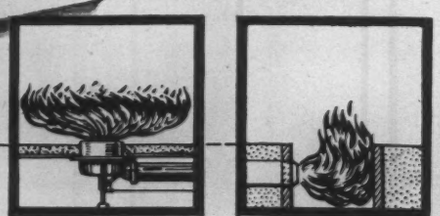

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■ Another travelling item that should go over big is a new Koroseal Bottle Guard. This is a 14½ inch long plastic-covered, felt-lined, snuggery for a 26 oz. bottle. There is an inner felt flap for added protection as well as the snap-domed plastic top one. It's real travelling protection against knocks and packing problems.

■ On the market just about now should be a combination hosiery and lingerie case. Last year, you probably remember, there were individual hosiery and lingerie cases. In quilted plastic, no less. Now one firm has combined them into a 2-play-turn with 3 clear inner pockets in each for stockings and with one turn-in large pocket for lingerie. The whole folds into a 11¼ inch by 7¾ inch case. And it's made in ruffled plastic now, too, as well as quilted.

■ Up at the cottage or at home . . . hanging out blankets, rugs, etc. . . . there are some king size clothes pins now, moulded of Styron. They can be used to pin baby in cradle, too.

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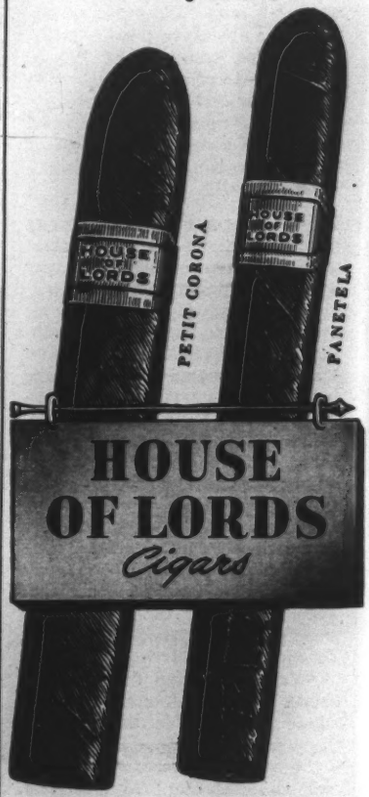

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Faulty Assessment: Taxation Griefs

False Economy May Be Costing You Money And Also Reducing Municipal Services

by N. B. Baird

A FEW years ago, residents of Toronto were rudely jolted from their complacent belief that they had the best municipal administration in Canada. The centre of the disturbance was the Assessment Department. A spot check showed that assessments, particularly those on large buildings, followed no set rule. Additions to buildings were overlooked because assessment rolls were simply copied from one year to the next. Errors arose because assessors were inadequately trained, inadequately paid, and were not given enough time for their work.

The trouble is being remedied in Toronto, but as a whole, the municipal tax situation is far from good in Canada. Municipalities find themselves accused—and with reason—of overtaxing some citizens at the same time as their revenues are falling grievously short of meeting the demands made on them.

While perhaps no glaring scandals can be pointed out in the fixation of assessments, there are indications that much injustice exists. For instance there is the story of an assessment appeal in a large city. Apparently the street railway company had completely encircled the property and the owner was claiming a reduction in the assessment on account of the noise. The answer, "You'll be that much handier to the street cars," made the irate tax-payer foam at the mouth.

During the recent discussion before the adoption of Toronto's new assessment system, it was pointed out that some houses were being assessed at three to five dollars per square foot while some commercial buildings were assessed at 31 cents per square foot. The mayor commenting on this "hit and miss system" mentioned a large building under-assessed by $32,000. And it was assumed that Toronto had an up-to-date taxation system!

Most laymen are astounded to learn that much property escapes taxation entirely because it is not listed. In Connecticut, photography has revealed "a surprising number of properties enjoying complete exemption at the expense of the rest of the tax-payers." It is very likely that similar evils exist in Canada. In fact it was pointed out at the discussion in Toronto that a building had been left off the assessment roll that was "not a stone's throw from the city hall."

Blame Who?

Much of the blame for conditions such as these rests with the tax-payer himself. You usually get what you pay for, and assessing is no exception. Outside the larger centres, assessing is a part-time job, often paying as low as $100 per year for assessing as many as 400 pieces of property. And the job is passed around! This means that the assessment rolls are copied year after year, with an increasing number of errors. Even in urban centres, false economy forces men to assess a house in three minutes, hotels in three to six minutes.

Assessors in more than one city have claimed that they are open to political pressure. It is claimed that councils dictate to assessors with the threat that if they do not do what they are told they will be discharged. In one case an assessor was told to increase the assessment on a group of summer cottages at a straight $100 apiece regardless of their previous values.

In another instance, the assessor valued a cloth mill at $10,000; he considered this equitable. But each year the company appeals and the court of revision—chosen from the town council—reduces the assessment to $3,000. Under the circumstances, the assessor is forced to shrug his shoulders and accept the situation.

How can matters be improved? Well, for each property there must be an individual record, carrying data obtained from assessors' field books regarding dimensions, location, layout, type of construction, etc. Information on sales values, rentals, building costs, appraisals for insurance and mortgages should be collected and recorded. Using these data, the value of a parcel of real estate can be arrived at by four different methods: sales price, capitalized rent, replacement cost, and cost of construction less depreciation and obsolescence.

All these tend to approach each other, but are not satisfactory when used alone. While cost of construction and replacement have the merit of objectivity, sole reliance on such measures leads to many absurdities. In urban municipalities the assessors must be skilled in using special tables giving unit values for land and buildings, allowances for corner and alley influence, and so on.

In rural areas, elaborate classifications of soil types and productivities etc. are important. In addition, careful and complete tax maps are indispensable to good assessing. Such systems are in force in Montreal, in Leaside near Toronto, and in a few other municipalities.

Full Staff

Work such as outlined above can only be obtained from a well-trained man. The assessing unit must be large enough to warrant the employment of a competent and full-time staff. It has been suggested that these be trained and licensed by the provinces, and that they should be given the same protection and security as medical officers of health enjoy.

In Ontario, improvement has been obtained by the appointment of some fifteen county assessors to supervise and improve the work of local assessors. Apparently their work has been effective. One of these men found enough new, wrongly assessed, and omitted property to yield, in annual taxes, enough to pay the expenses of the local assessor and the county assessor many times over.

Previous to the appointment of a county assessor in Ontario, one county spent as high as $30,000 in one year on assessment appeals. And the unfortunate part is that, in spite of costs which totalled nearly $210,000 for 26 Ontario counties in 20 years, there was no guarantee that equity had been obtained. For no amount of subsequent tinkering will remove inequalities arising from assessing work not properly performed.

Handicap

In Ontario the work of the county assessors is handicapped by lack of uniformity throughout the province. If assessors raise assessments to approach actual values the municipalities lose in school grants. One municipality near Toronto actually assesses at 25 per cent of 1940 values. The former Deputy of Municipal Affairs in Ontario recently suggested that "if a survey was made of the 940 municipalities comprising Ontario it would be found that a different system exists in each—or that there is no system at all."

These glaring defects in assessment are of vital concern to the provinces. Especially is this so if grants are made to equalize school costs as is done in most provinces, for the amount of the grant is determined by the assessment.

A complete revision of assessment law seems necessary in most of the provinces judging by a remark of Mr. H. E. Manning, K.C., a recognized authority on assessment law: "Unfortunately the provisions of the Assessment Acts respecting appeals have been so interpreted in many jurisdictions as to make the doing of substantial justice impossible."

Why haven't the systems been improved if assessments are so weak? Perhaps the prime reason is the apathy of the tax-payers themselves. They do not realize what the present lack of system is costing them.

Perhaps the provinces do not take too vigorous a lead for political reasons. Municipalities generally are jealous of their autonomy and strongly resent what centralization has taken place. If assessments were raised, resulting in loss of subsidies or grants for a few districts, there might be repercussions.

Apparently, only an aroused public can compel the necessary reforms to be made.

WHY NOT MEND THE NET ? —Jacques

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How Good Was the Fair?

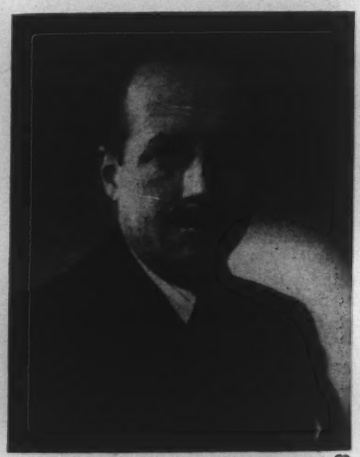
SN Went to the Third Trade Fair to See What They Thought of a Fourth in '51

by Gordon McCaffrey

AT THE official opening day luncheon welcoming exhibitors and visitors to the third Canadian International Trade Fair, Hon. C. D. Howe made the announcement that many were waiting for, but didn't expect so soon. There would indeed be a fourth Fair in 1951, Howe said.

Not all his listeners were convinced. There was talk of trade stagnation because of currency exchange restrictions. The industrial West was isolated from the agricultural East, and even divided within itself. What was the sense of holding international trade fairs if the United States maintained high tariff barriers? Wasn't national self-consciousness crowding out foreign competition?

That was the mood of most of the fair-goers during the first few days. Exhibitors reported a lot of interest,



—CP

REHIRED: *Trade Fair's Reg Dayton.*

but not many buyers. Some said it was a scheme to sink the Canadian launch in order to keep the British ship afloat. The idea of a two-way street in trade took a long time to soak in.

By the last week of the Fair enthusiasm was rampant. An Australian manufacturer of an electronic washing machine ("it washes by sound") estimated at least eight million dollars of business as a result of the Fair—and more to come from "other devices". At the end of the first week, an English manufacturer of lathes had orders "to keep us busy for a year with our present capacity."

More typical was the reply that "we've made good contacts" or "we've had serious enquiries that should materialize in major orders by the end of the year." Especially in the capital goods industries, where a single purchase runs into the thousands of dollars, the representatives were not able to quote specific orders. But they did indicate that they favored coming back to Toronto next year.

And that, after all, is the success or failure of a trade fair. In spite of the pronouncements of Government officials about the advisability or desire to hold a fair, it's the businessmen who are willing to spend money and time to come from all parts of the world in search of a possible market that decides its fate. For most of them it was a gamble; for most of them it was money and time well spent.

The Fair was educational as well as productive. As pointed out in SN's Business Angle last November and December, other countries are capable of producing the goods that we normally tend to regard as North American inventions or perfections. In many cases, the foreign product could compete in price and quality, even without devaluation. Foreign exhibitors, on the other hand, were amazed at the opportunities for expansion in Canada. They had not learned, even from war experience, that a nation of only 14 million can produce in such vast quantities.

More Than Satisfactory

The most happy group to leave the Fair were the British machinery manufacturers. Not all of them took orders on the spot. They didn't expect to. They did, however, receive "more than satisfactory" and "highly gratifying" enquiries about equipment. Their collective decision was that "we're here to stay."

French industry, which trebled its representation over 1949, will be back in force next year.

The advertising for the 1951 trade fair promises "new prospects for your products, new suppliers for your materials, new ideas for your business, new possibilities for expansion."

Canadian businessmen won't have to wait until next year. Already the prospects are lining up for the many new products and ideas presented this month.

New plants will be set up in Canada as a result of the Fair. A British textile firm, Olympic Corduroy Ltd., hopes to be in production by the end of the year. A building material firm, W. H. Colt (London) Ltd., has a machine to make lathing out of clay and wire mesh. As soon as the Canadian demand warrants it, as indicated by enquiries at the Fair, a plant will be erected here. Agencies by the dozen are being established this month, and manufacturing rights are being negotiated.

It looks as though Reg. Dayton, the methodical, meticulous, good-looking manager of the Fair, is going to be back again next year, perhaps as a permanent employee. An industrial engineer who's had efficiency jobs all over North America, he has had the job of seeing the Fair is a pleasant and easy place to do business. Most of the visitors from 35 countries, who have seen and know trade fairs, agree it is.

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BUSINESS ANGLE

Now It's Atomic Canning

I SEE in the morning paper they're using cyclotrons to process and preserve food. The item says the subjection of foods to bombardment by electrons gives them phenomenal keeping qualities, and that this process may become as significant to the food industry as the first tin can or Clarence Birdseye's quick freezer.

This development is good, no doubt, for food eaters. How will it affect the food canners? Perhaps it will lead to consumption of still more canned food. The news item doesn't tell us about the relative cost of using this process. Certainly it's one more example of the rapid changes occurring everywhere in productive and handling processes, which must be causing so many headaches for business planners. Today materials and methods which had seemed perfectly secure are displaced almost overnight by something new—coal by oil, razor blades by electric shavers, leather and silk and wood by plastics. Today any industry may suddenly face a revolutionary change in its earning and employment prospect.

This new food process may not be economically revolutionary, but conceivably it will require less labor and cause some "technological unemployment." The old-time economic answer to technological unemployment was that adoption of a labor-saving device reduced the cost of production and permitted lower prices to consumers; it also freed some labor for useful production elsewhere. Though the displaced labor suffered inconvenience and perhaps hardship, labor and society as a whole benefitted from the resulting larger consumption of industry's products. The automobile industry put some carriage-builders out of work but it created far more employment than it destroyed.

But when technological changes occur as widely and frequently as they do today, there come to be pockets of technological unemployment that add up to a serious problem. Probably a sizable part of the unemployment of today is ascribable to this cause. What to do about it? Pensions, whether government or corporation, may take care of the long-service worker displaced. But, even for him, this is by no means the perfect answer. Probably a better answer would include retraining for service in another occupation.

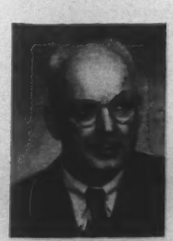
TV Moves Ahead

NO ONE knows just where television's headed in the business world. But it's plain that it's moving along fast.

Recently (May 23) SATURDAY NIGHT had an article on television dealing with its spectacular rise as a competitor of radio and movies in the entertainment field and of the press as well as a sales medium. The point was made that when television's novelty wears off it will have to improve its presentation and material if it's to retain the public favor. The author, Lorne Greene, concluded a highly impressive review of TV prospects with the comment: "But television lacks permanence; it tends to lack privacy, to be fatiguing rather than restful. You have to take it as and when presented or go without. It is at a disadvantage here as compared with the printed word. Will it overcome these handicaps?"

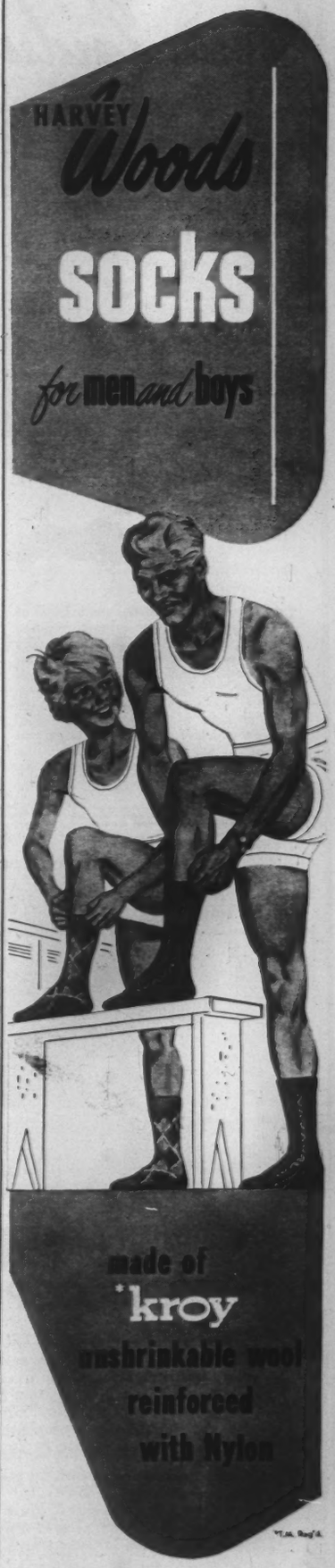
Whatever the answer to that may be, the fact remains that consumer acceptance of television itself is marching briskly ahead. The C. E. Hooper survey firm found by tests in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Washington that TV has already won the major part of the total evening broadcast (radio and TV) audience. Between 6 pm and 10 pm in March and April, Hooper found, television had 53.4 per cent of the Baltimore audience. In Philadelphia its share was 51.7 per cent, in New York 51.3 per cent and in Washington 41.2 per cent. And in other cities TV was coming up fast, with better than 46 per cent of the audience in Chicago and nearly 43 per cent in Los Angeles. Clearly this isn't a nice situation for radio, which anyway has been under pressure to lower its advertising rates.

And there's the prospect of home television competition with the movie theatre industry. Zenith Radio Corporation has the patents on "Phonevision," the method of putting a dollar-a-time full-length feature movie into any home equipped with television—provided the television set itself is equipped with a gadget permitting the movie to be received. What will this do to attendance at movie theatres? Only time will tell. But it's interesting to note that the Zenith people expect revenue from Phonevision to be much greater than revenue from TV advertising. A lot of costly new theatres have been built since the end of the war; theatre-owners will perhaps be among the businessmen who find they suffer with headaches more frequently than they used to.



—J. Steele

by
P. M. Richards



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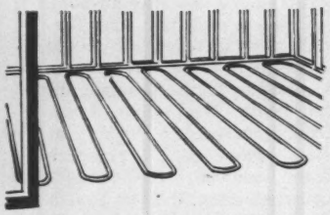
In these Anaconda advertisements, a complete series of more than 70 building hints will be published. Clip and save them to check on that home you build or buy. Get the most out of the biggest investment you may ever make.

16. Basements are unnecessary with modern heating systems. A ground floor utility room will serve the purpose. The floor may be wood joist construction, raised above ground, or concrete poured directly on the ground. The latter lends itself to Radiant Panel Heating. Anaconda Copper Tubes to circulate hot water may be laid in the concrete.

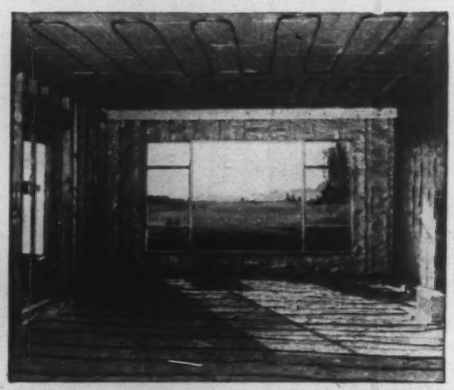


CUT OUT AND SAVE

17. Asphalt tile is an excellent finish for concrete slabs laid on the ground. It resists moisture and alkali action. Hardwood, linoleum, etc. can be used if proper precautions are taken. Wood floors do not require special preparation except that a plywood sub floor is needed with asphalt tile, linoleum or wall-to-wall carpeting. Quarry tile is recommended for vestibules and fireplace hearths, ceramic tile for bathrooms.

18. Dry wall finishes, permitted in many localities, don't require skilled plasterers. Fireproof gypsum sheets look like plaster when their joints are taped and filled. Wood fibre board, in the form of ceiling blocks or wall panels, insulates against heat loss and sound. Plywoods and hardwoods are attractive finishes. Asbestos-cement sheets are ideal for kitchens and bathrooms.

ANACONDA Copper and Brass



FOR RADIANT HEATING USE COPPER TUBE

Each year more Canadians are using Anaconda Copper tubes for Radiant Heating in their homes. That's because copper offers distinct advantages over ordinary pipe. For example, copper tubes will never rust or choke with rust deposits to reduce the flow of water. They have high heat conductivity and are uniformly strong for lasting service. Copper tubes cost less in the long run by cutting maintenance expense.

Discuss heating problems with your contractor—he is qualified to serve you. Write for our free booklet to Anaconda American Brass Limited: Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario; Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Building. Since 1922 Headquarters in Canada for Copper and Brass.

Anaconda Copper & Brass

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

CANADA nears the end of the first half of 1950 with business sentiment much stronger than at its commencement. At the half-year's end none of the threats had become an actuality. Business conditions in the U. S. have strengthened, increased exports to that country and its dependencies have almost offset our declines in sales to Europe, labor-management disputes have mostly been settled by negotiation, with more or less amicability.

True, this improvement is perhaps not deep-rooted, and could fade. But it unquestionably exists, and gives reason for hope for the second half-year. As we enter it we are sustained, in particular, by the continuing rapid development of Canadian natural resources, and by pronounced economic improvement in our principal overseas market, Britain.

NEWSPRINT MAKERS TALK BACK—HARD

THE U.S. Inland Daily Press Association was prepared to be reasonable. Its attitude was in marked contrast to the bitter accusations of *Editor and Publisher* and Emanuel Cellar of the U.S. House of Representatives.

For several months, the U.S. publishing industry—particularly *Editor and Publisher*—had been tearing into Canadian newsprint manufacturers with no holds barred. Representative Cellar, who heads a committee investigating alleged monopolies, had included the Canadian newsprint industry on the U.S. committee's agenda.

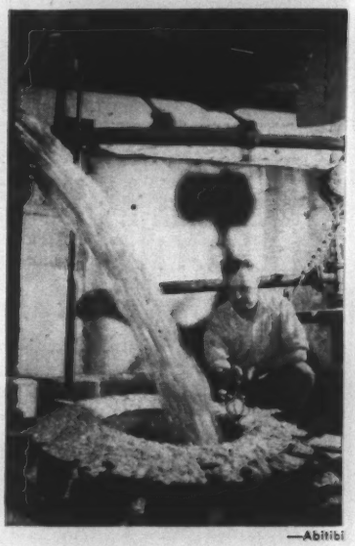
Pressed by a growing demand for newsprint, and a tightening supply, critics in the U.S. had turned on the Canadian industry, and revived an old state of "feud". Most often repeated in the U.S., and most bitterly resented in Canada, was the accusation that Canadian mills were restricting output in order to keep prices to U.S. customers high.

Other worries of the U.S. publishers sprung from the failure of Scandinavian mills to turn out as much as had been expected of them: European demand might also look to Canadian supply.

Franklin D. Schurz, Chairman of the Newsprint Committee of the Inland Daily Press Association, decided to get some facts. He put three questions to President R. M. Fowler of the Newsprint Association of Canada. He got answers; and he got some more information besides.

Schurz wanted to know 1) if Canadian manufacturers would honor contracts with U.S. publishers and jobbers "before overseas commitments which may now be in abeyance are reinstated". 2) if Canadian mills had made any plans to take care of the higher U.S. demand, as well as the overseas demand which was expected to be felt in the next six months. 3) if Canadian mills had made long range plans to take care of the increased demand due to growth in population and aggressive selling of advertising by newspapers. He wanted to know what the plans were. Fowler gave him answers. He also drove a hard blow at the wilder critics south of the line.

In answer to the first question, Fowler felt the Americans had nothing to worry about. In the first four months of 1950 Canadian overseas shipments were 104,000 tons less than during the same period last year. He was sure this diminished rate would continue for at least two more months. A drop of 150,000 tons was certain to occur. If European buying power permitted half of this to be restored during the last six months of 1950 (which was as good as could be expected), Canadian newsprint exports overseas to meet it would represent less than 1½ per cent of the U.S. annual consumption. The Americans were making a mountain out of a molehill.



—Abitibi

PULP FOR PAPER: *From molehills, Americans had made mountains.*

On the second question, Fowler pointed out that Canadian mills *as a whole* don't plan anything. Individual mills made their own plans. Schurz, he felt, was expecting a lot. Large capital investments and considerable time are required to increase output of a newsprint mill; recent complaints from U.S. publishers about the price of Canadian newsprint certainly wouldn't encourage Canadian manufacturers to embark on heavy capital expenditures.

As for long range plans, Fowler pointed out, much of the impetus had to come from the customer. This had not been forthcoming. Canadian manufacturers had been given only one estimate of future trends of U.S. consumption, and that was wrong: the minimum requirements estimated for 1960 have already been exceeded.

On top of all this Fowler gave figures which spoke well for Canadian capacity expansion, production performance, and prices and costs. From the 50 different countries with which Canadian newsprint producers had done business over a period of years there had been complaints from only one: the United States.

—Michael Young

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

If you believe in Canada Investigate

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for details and prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK LTD.

THERE'S A *Better* WAY
of getting your prospects' Fire and Casualty insurance

A thorough canvass will bring results, combined with the modern service of

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

AMERICAN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey has been granted by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C1226, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof and Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. DOUGLAS COO,
Manager for Canada

Wheat:

RUSSIAN RIVAL

WHILE Canadian wheat men were expressing disappointment at the outcome of the Anglo-Canadian wheat talks, some observers in Britain were taking a skeptical second look at it. Gunnar Myrdal, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe had changed the situation. He had managed to put the two halves of Europe into mutual contact with a view to exchanging the West's machinery for the East's wheat. Now, it was being asked, does the International Wheat Agreement protect the Canadian wheat market in Britain? And how justified was the assumption of the negotiators that a new bilateral pact was unnecessary? (SN June 6).

The 120 million bushels Britain is expected to buy from Canada during the year represents about half the U.K.'s wheat requirements from outside. But the figure is in no sense a commitment.

At first sight Dr. Myrdal's endeavors represent a threat to the Canadian wheat farmers. Just when Britain's firm commitment with Canada ends, there is the proposal that Western Europe shall buy wheat, perhaps 100 million bushels, from the other side of the Iron Curtain.

But that was the most pessimistic view. The broader view was happier. It involved the recovery, particularly, of Germany. Since the last pre-war year, trade between Western Germany and Eastern Europe had dropped by about nine-tenths. This was a serious matter for Germany whose traditional markets are in Eastern Europe. Germany also relied on what are now the Iron Curtain countries for an important part of her food supplies and industrial raw materials.

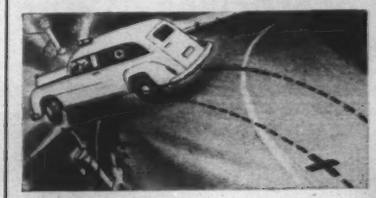
If Myrdal's proposals were translated into action, the recovery of Western Germany would probably be speeded up. And it's pretty generally agreed that this would improve the economic health of Western Europe.

It might make Russian wheat more of a competitor for the Canadian product, but there was a good chance that any losses on this account would be more than made up on others as European buying power increased.

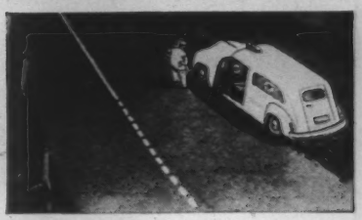
—CNR

WHEAT EXPORT: *Had Dr. Myrdal's success changed the Canadian picture?*

1. "I had to make a fast emergency run to London with my ambulance," says this Owen Sound man. "We were driving around seventy when the left front tire blew out."



2. What happened? Was the wheel torn from the driver's hands? Did the heavy ambulance roll over and over, smash into the ditch?

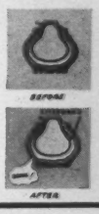


3. Straight-line stop! "I had LifeGuards and they saved the day," states the driver. "There was an 8" rip in the tire yet I stopped easily and safely."

4. Here's why there was no lurch or loss of control. The LifeGuard Safety Tube has *two* air chambers. Only the outer chamber can blow out. A reserve of air in the *inner* chamber supports your car for a safe, gradual stop.

Don't risk the danger of a blowout accident. Remember—a sudden lurch at *any* speed can spell t-r-a-g-e-d-y. Have your Goodyear dealer install LifeGuards in your present tires now.

They're economical—frequently outlast several sets of tires. You can't buy better protection to save your life!



GOODYEAR MAKES A BLOWOUT HARMLESS WITH
LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES

LifeGuards fit any make of tire, new or now in service.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
68 YONGE ST., TORONTO 1
R. H. CAMPION, MANAGER FOR CANADA

A stock tariff company doing business in all Provinces of Canada through licensed agents and brokers.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY
LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 51

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company Limited, held at Hamilton, Ontario, on May 29th, 1950 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable July 3rd, 1950 to shareholders of record June 15th, 1950.

P. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., June 2nd, 1950.

U.S. BUSINESS

Oil:

LOBBY HIT

IT WAS a bad week for independent U.S. oil producers who are now hounding Congress for higher tariff barriers. The first blow came from Chairman H. H. Hewetson of Imperial Oil. Speaking before the New York State Chamber of Commerce, he brought forth howls of anguish from the independent producers: Alberta crude oil, he predicted, may some day be refined in the States for consumption there.

The next day the group received another shock from an unexpected quarter. Challenging claims that imports were "harming" the domestic oil industry, the Atlantic Coast Oil Conference boldly asserted that oil importing concerns—instead of independent domestic producers—actually bore the brunt of the 1949 oil production drop in the U.S.

This new angle on a much publicized controversy was backed by impressive figures: these showed that the production of the ten big oil importing companies declined 14 per cent last year whereas the rest of the industry suffered a decline of only 6 per cent. The Conference concluded that the domestic industry really has not been hurt by imports, and that the decline in domestic outlet was caused largely by the discontinuance of inventory accumulations.

■ Makers of television sets are continuing to operate at capacity levels despite a sudden slump in sales. Several concerns have slashed prices and have even offered generous trade-ins to move their current models. Yet production is being pushed toward a goal of 5,500,000 sets in 1950 against 2,700,000 last year. Producers are building inventory for the anticipated fall demand.

—Imperial Oil

PREDICTOR HEWETSON: *From the independent producers, he brought howls and something to think about.*

AN APOLOGY!!

We extend our apologies to the many firms who have applied for licenses to manufacture "Li'l Abner" and "Dogpatch" products, and to whom we have not been able to reply.

As a matter of policy, we are unable to grant licenses to any applicants until after July 1st.

We request your indulgence and ask you to be patient. Meanwhile, address applications to

Capp Enterprises (Canada) Ltd.
Mount Royal Hotel **Montreal**

No one can foretell Your Future

While your family is growing up, they will need all the protection you can afford. But later on . . . as your income increases and family responsibilities lessen . . . you will want to save, through insurance, for your retirement years.

With this in mind a flexible Crown Life policy is most advisable that will give your family the protection it now needs. This policy . . . after five years . . . may be changed for another with these options:

1. Insurance fully paid up—and repayable in full to you—in fifteen more years.
2. Insurance payable to you in full when you are 55, 60 or 65 years of age.

There will be no retroactive premiums to pay. The premiums required are stated and guaranteed unchangeable, in your policy. Ask a Crown Life representative about this flexible policy: or send in the coupon below.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

TO: The Crown Life Insurance Company, 59 Yonge St., Toronto

Please send me, without obligation, full details regarding the Crown Life Adaptable Protection Insurance.

Name_____

Address_____

City/Town_____

Province_____

(Please print all information)

Reginald S. Anderson,

Who was elected president of the Trust Companies Association of Ontario at the annual meeting in London. Mr. Anderson is assistant general manager of Crown Trust Co., Toronto.

U.K. BUSINESS

Policy:

IRON CURTAIN TRADE

IT IS understood that in concluding a long-term trade agreement with Poland, Britain modified the industrialization plans of that potentially important supplier of food. Industrialization proceeds in Poland, as it will in the other countries of the Soviet sphere, but more of the national resources are devoted to the land than would have been if Britain had not guaranteed a market for the output.

To suggest that industrialization of these countries can be checked by buying primary goods in exchange for machinery may seem a contradiction in terms. But if the Soviet countries cannot buy machines they will build machines to make machines. It will be a longer process; but in the end it will make the East almost completely independent of the West, which will have no new outlet for its manufactures, no reserve of primary supplies.

True enough, agricultural production in the USSR has been rising, but so has consumption of the produce. Labor is moving steadily from the land into industry, and before long there may be no surplus of agricultural goods to offer.

True enough, also, Molotov has boasted that there is no machine that the Soviet has not the resources and the technique to manufacture. But even if it is a statement of fact, not of propaganda, it means only that the prototypes can be made: the USSR has certainly no desire to produce all its own machinery in quantity if it can buy machinery from the West.

There have been hints in recent weeks and months that the statesmen are willing to consider these problems of trade with less political bias than has been customary for some years past. Security must be the first consideration. Once that is assured, there should be scope for more trade between East and West.

■ T. R. McLagan has been appointed President of Canadian Vickers Ltd. He succeeds J. Edouard Labelle, who is now chairman of the board. McLagan has been associated with the company since 1939 and was formerly executive vice-chairman.

■ A. Collin Rayment will head the Montreal office of John A. Cairns. He has been associated with the advertising agency since the first of the year. Before joining the firm he was in charge of creative work at Harry E. Foster Advertising Ltd., Montreal.

Our Second Century

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

is pleased to announce the appointment of

Messrs. Gregory, Armstrong, Kemp & Young
Toronto

as its

MORTGAGE LOAN CORRESPONDENT

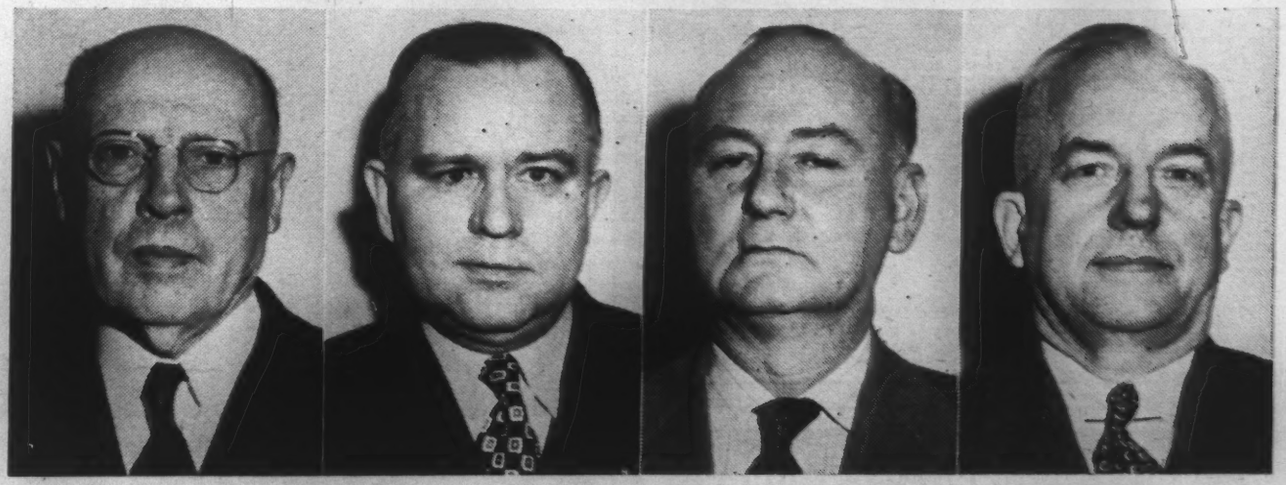
IN ORDER TO facilitate expansion of its mortgage loan activities in the Toronto area, the New York Life Insurance Company is pleased to announce that it has appointed Messrs. Gregory, Armstrong, Kemp & Young of Toronto as its Mortgage Loan Correspondent. The New York Life will also continue to maintain its long-established Real Estate and Mortgage Loan Branch Office at 330 Bay Street, Toronto.

New York Life began doing business in Canada in 1868, one year after Confederation. At the beginning of 1950 its Canadian investments aggregated $109,829,755.62. To serve its policyholders and the public in Canada, the Company's Agency Department maintains Canadian Division Headquarters at 320 Bay Street under the supervision of Frederick A. Wade, C.L.U., Field Vice-President. Agency Branch Offices are located at Quebec City, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and offices at Calgary and Victoria.

Charles R. Van Anden
Vice-President in charge
Real Estate & Mortgage Loan Department
New York City.

TORONTO OFFICE — Francis A. Black, Loan Manager — 330 Bay St., Toronto

BOILER INSPECTION ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS



L. T. GREGG — L. J. WILKINSON — J. J. FARRELL — J. C. HILL

Mr. Ralph R. Corson, President of the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada, announces the appointments of Mr. L. T. Gregg as Vice-President and General Manager, Mr. L. J. Wilkinson as Vice-President and Assistant General Manager, Mr. J. J. Farrell as Vice-President and Chief Engineer and Mr. J. C. Hill as Secretary of the Company.

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of m
Canada's First Bank
BANK OF MONTREAL
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
AD98

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that:—

1. A dividend (Number 7) of $1.19 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending June 30, 1950.

The said dividend will be payable on or after July 3, 1950 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 7 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on June 15, 1950, by cheque which will be mailed on June 30, 1950, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

2. A dividend (Number 13) of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending June 30, 1950.

The said dividend will be payable on or after July 3, 1950 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 13 at any Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on June 15, 1950, by cheque which will be mailed on June 30, 1950, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

3. The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax deducted at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. For this purpose the Company's paying agents, Montreal Trust Company, 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., will, at the year end, mail to registered shareholders a Certificate of Tax Deduction covering the aggregate tax deducted from dividends paid during the calendar year. Bearers of Share Warrants, on the other hand, must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
May 25, 1950.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

INSURANCE

Wider Investing Powers

WITH the object of enlarging and in some respects modifying the investment powers of Canadian insurance companies, and of making corresponding changes in the list of assets which British and foreign insurance companies may keep in Canada to cover their Canadian liabilities, two measures are before Parliament.

Since Dominion insurance legislation was revised in 1932, as a result of the Privy Council decision as to Dominion and Provincial jurisdiction, only minor amendments have been made, and it is now proposed to bring it more in conformity with present conditions and to remove certain existing anomalies in the treatment of Canadian companies as compared with British and foreign companies.

It is proposed to permit Canadian companies to invest in the revenue bonds of other countries as well as those of Canada. These are the securities of certain government agencies set up to erect ports, harbors, bridges, communication systems, electric and gas services, etc., which are operated by public authority and which issue bonds on the basis of the revenue of the particular project.

Canadian companies may now invest in the railway trust certificates of Canadian railways, secured by certain railway rolling stock owned by a trustee and leased to a railway.

Companies may now invest in debentures of corporations which have regularly paid their dividends for five years. The bill provides that dividends must have been paid in each of the five years preceding date of investment either on all outstanding preferred shares or on the common shares and at such a rate as would qualify the shares as investments.

An alternative test for corporation debentures is also proposed, an earnings test, which permits the companies to invest in the debentures of a corporation whose earnings during the preceding five years have been at least ten times its annual interest requirements, and in each of four of the five years at least one and one half times its annual interest requirements.

Heretofore companies have been permitted to purchase common shares up to a certain amount, provided dividends on these shares had been paid regularly for a period of the seven preceding years at a rate at least 4 per cent of the par value, or, in the case of shares without par value at the rate of $4 per share. The present measure applies the same test to all common shares, those with par and those without par value, that the required dividends shall be equal to at least 4 per cent of the average value at which the shares were carried in the capital stock account.

It is also proposed to permit the companies to invest in real estate for the production of income, provided that the real estate is leased to a corporation having a reliable financial record and that the terms of the lease are such as to return at least 85 per cent of the investment together with a reasonable rate of interest over the term of the lease but not exceeding 30 years.

At present all Dominion registered companies must show in their annual statements the market value of their securities. It is proposed that life companies be permitted to carry securities issued by the Government of Canada or of any Province of Canada, or by the Government of the United States or of the United Kingdom, at values not exceeding their amortized values.—*George Gilbert*

OIL FIRE

ABOUT $150,000 damage was caused when fire ripped through an Imperial Oil storage installation in North Bay, Ont. The picture shows flaming oil in a Bikini-like blossom as drums explode. A further 120,000 gallons of gasoline were saved by a wind which fanned flames away from ten storage tanks where it was kept. Firemen were helpless in trying to put it out.

Lake Louise, Canadian Rockies

Safe-Sure-Super

. . . that's the NEW, IMPROVED, LONGER-LASTING WHITE ROSE MOTOR OIL.

Under any and all driving conditions . . . in heat or cold . . . at high speeds or in traffic slow-downs . . . WHITE ROSE MOTOR OIL will take all the punishment your car can give it. Here is a lubricant that keeps the motor clean and cool, seals in power and reduces repair bills.

The sensational new White Rose Motor Oil —now available at thousands of White Rose Dealers from the Rockies to the Atlantic— will give your motor new life and more pep at lower operating cost.

So drive in TODAY at the Sign of the White Rose. Here, too, you find White Rose Gasolines and White Rose Service—the PICK of them all!

WHITE ROSE
MOTOR OIL · GASOLINES

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED

Painted for O'Keefe's by the prominent Canadian artist, William Winter, A.R.C.A., O.S.A.

This is your Canada Unlimited

Picnic day dawns, sunny, warm and packed with excitement. A holiday crowd invades the drowsy park. Games and races come first . . . then a feast at the loaded tables. Time-honoured customs like the holiday picnic are part of Canada's story . . . a story told with all its power in "CANADA UNLIMITED"—an illustrated 144-page book published by the O'Keefe Foundation.

For your copy of this exciting book, send 25 cents *in cash* to "Canada Unlimited", Dept. "P", O'Keefe House, Toronto, Ontario. Please print your name and address clearly. Your money will be donated to the Canadian Citizenship Council . . . a group of service, welfare, fraternal and other organizations. The Council's aim is to show new Canadians the benefits of our democracy.

O'Keefe's

BREWING COMPANY LIMITED